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Another Hornet on Ways; Mast Gets Post in Tunisia; Milk Prices Face Survey

The World's Day—May 8, 1943

National: Carrier Kearsarge Renamed Hornet

Another aircraft carrier Hornet, replacing the one from which Brig. Gen. Doolittle and his Army fliers took off to bomb Tokyo and which later was lost in the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, now is under construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. Its original name was the Kearsarge, but Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has approved renaming it to memorialize the Hornet.

Repeal of Tennessee's poll tax by the General Assembly and an act to set up a permanent system for statewide registration of voters were both declared unconstitutional in an opinion by Chancellor T. L. Stewart in Polk County Chancery Court.

Old-age pensions of $50 monthly, said to be the highest basic State pension in the country, become effective in California July 1. At the same time, State taxes were cut by $65,890,000, the first major cut in California taxes in half a century.

Milton S. Eisenhower, brother of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has accepted the Presidency of Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kan., the Board of Regents announced. He has been Associate Director of the Office of War Information.

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., announces the appointment of Miss Leota C. Colpitts of Melrose, Mass., as Dean of Women.

The 130th Liberty ship to be built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard in Baltimore, the William Henry Webb, was launched 33 days after laying of the keel. Withdrawal of the Army-Navy E pennant from the Shipyard because of a jurisdictional strike involving 1,000 workers and resulting in a half-day stoppage of work is announced by the management.

Kiwanis International has canceled plans for its 28th annual convention scheduled for Chicago in June, acting in accord with the request by the Office of Defense Transportation that all except the most essential travel be eliminated.

In Europe: Mast Gets French Post in Tunisia

Gen. Charles Mast has been appointed Resident General of France in Tunisia by Gen. Henri Giraud. Pending General Mast's arrival from Lebanon, Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander of the French Troops, will serve as Resident General.

Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador at London, denied Soviet charges against the Polish troops and Embassy and expressed doubt that they would "help produce the desired harmony."

Fall of Bizerte and Tunis was hailed enthusiastically in Moscow and raised fresh hopes for the early opening of a second front in Europe.

Secret arsenals were unearthed in Sofia, Bulgaria, after a two-day round-up in the Capital in which hundreds of anti-Nazi suspects were seized by the Germans, neutral sources reported today.

German radiocasts, domestic and foreign, made no mention of the Allied capture of Tunis and Bizerte up to noon today, although BBC radiocasts of the victory were sent to Occupied Europe at intervals throughout last night.

New England: Milk Control Board to Study Prices

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board announced today it would hold a series of meetings May 17-21 to review its orders fixing minimum wholesale and retail milk prices in Pittsfield, Worcester, Framingham, Walpole, Brockton, and New Bedford. Cream prices also will be studied in 11 other markets.

Women now hold about 35 per cent of the 985,000 jobs in Army Service Forces, it is revealed at First Service Command personnel conference at Hotel Statler, Boston. [Page 2.]

A series of city-wide canning and storing demonstrations now is being arranged by the Boston Victory Garden Committee. [Page 2.]

The Second Battalion of 183 aviation cadets was graduated from Williams College today and was ready for advanced flight training in civilian aeronautics training service schools. The initial battalion, the first ever to graduate from Williams College, completed its course a month ago.

The Yale News, the undergraduate publication which calls itself "the oldest college daily," today went to press for the last time for the duration. Financial and manpower problems were given as the reasons. The News shut down during World War I, too.

Washington: President Signs Federal Pay Bill

Signing of the Federal overtime-pay bill by President Roosevelt makes effective legislation to continue pay increases, retroactive to May 1, for 1,500,000 Federal employees authorized last December when the 48-hour week was established.

Orient: Allied Nationals Segregated at Weiien

All except eight persons out of 2,500 Allied nationals in the Peiping-Tientsen area now are installed in a so-called segregation sector at Weiien, trustworthy information in Chungking said.

Americas: Refugees Report Unrest in Martinique

Refugees from Martinique, arriving in Santa Lucia, British West Indies, as a result of the break in relations between the United States and Martinique, report an undercurrent of revolt against French authorities. A generally favorable expectation among the people is that the Island will be seized by the Allies.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Cost Roll-Back On Food Gives Cut of 10 P.C.

Meats, butter, and coffee covered in schedules effective on June 1 in New England areas.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A roll-back of approximately 10 per cent in the retail prices of meats, butter, and coffee on June 1—to be made possible probably through huge Government subsidies—coupled with swift action to cut prices of many other food commodities, and to place control of such prices in the hands of June Q. Public, was reported today. Prices will be announced on Sunday.

Described as the most important announcement since food rationing began, the Office of Price Administration will announce the new reductions tomorrow, along with a rather lengthy list of new "market-basket" maximum prices for hundreds of food items, falling into 22 general categories.

These ceiling prices will become effective on Monday, May 10, in 12 Greater Boston cities and in six towns, as well as in eight districts contiguous to OPA District Offices in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Mass., Augusta, Maine, Concord, N. H., Montpelier, Vt., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn. Greater Boston communities will be announced tomorrow.

Designed to stabilize the cost of living, and to return living costs to the Sept. 15, 1942, level specified in President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order, OPA Price Administrator Prentiss Brown said that the new price reductions—amounting to approximately 3 to 5 cents a pound on retail prices of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, and between 4 and 5 cents a pound on butter—will be made possible through subsidies to producers paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Uncertain on Subsidies

Exact figures on these subsidies were not available today, and there appeared to be some doubt as to plans of operation. One report was that the President had approved the use of $500,000,000 to bring down the living costs on meats, canned goods, butter, and coffee. However, some officials said that no action for general subsidies might be taken without the consent of Congress, which, heretofore, has been openly hostile to subsidies.

Price reductions will go into effect on June 1, and work already is under way on the mechanics of the program. The cut in meat prices will mean further reductions below the level of meat prices to be announced on May 12, and to become effective on May 17.

Meantime, new dollars-and-cents ceilings on about 50 per cent of all dry groceries will go into effect in 150 communities throughout the country on Monday. These "community maximums" will be extended to all larger communities for all classes of stores within the next few weeks, OPA announced. It also stated that, on Monday, enforcement of OPA price regulations will pass, in major measure, to the consuming public.

With consumers now in partnership with the OPA, the Government hopes for assurances that ceiling prices will be strictly observed. Booklets containing such "community maximums" are in preparation by the Government, but, until published, consumers will be urged to watch their newspapers for the prices—and to refuse to buy at, and to report, prices in excess of established maximums.

Observance of the new OPA

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Axis Flight in North Africa Becomes Complete Debacle

Home front activities, including prevention of coal strike, linked to full war effort.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The dawn of victory in Tunisia found widespread and diverse activity on the home front.

The public temper hardened with the news of sacrifices and successes of soldiers in North Africa.

Most far-reaching was announcement of the proposed 10 per cent food price cut, on a subsidy basis, using funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This, in turn touches on the subject of the threatened coal strike, supporting the Administration's pledge to keep down inflationary living costs.

At the same time, Congress pushed antistrike legislation, which will be an inevitable accompaniment of any continued harrowing of wartime nerves by threats from John L. Lewis.

Besides all this, in the same field of living costs and inflation the Senate Finance Committee prepared to report out a Ruml plan-type tax bill, that will put taxes, it is hoped, on a current basis, and open the way for the further tax measures which the Administration calls necessary.

Subsidies on Prices

Most spectacular development was the Administration 10 per cent meat price "roll back" order on a subsidy basis. It would cut prices on beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, coffee and butter, effective June 1.

The Administration has sought to use subsidies to reduce living costs since Leon Henderson's day. At every point the Farm Bloc in Congress has objected.

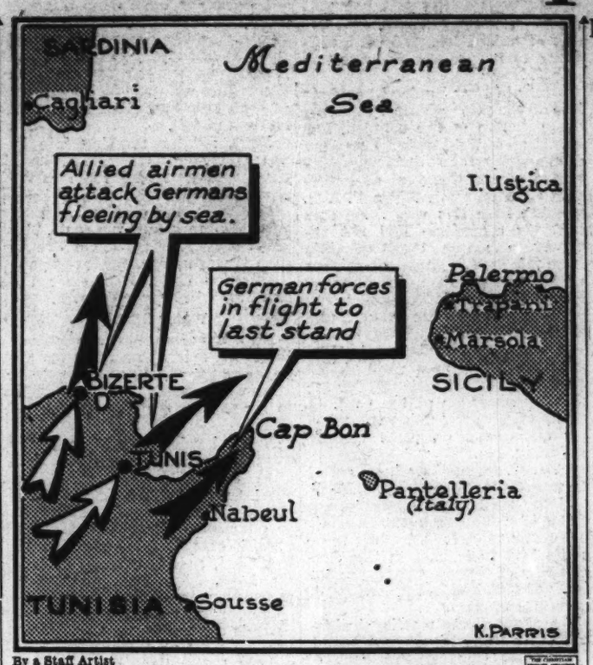
Now the Administration, under threat of a coal strike, appears to be going boldly ahead, much as it did in the destroyer deal with Britain. There is almost certain to be congressional opposition, but the strike threat is apt to prove decisive.

Big Fund Proposed

R. F. C. funds, already in use to keep down prices of coal and oil, will be used to grant subsidies to producers to avoid boosting prices to consumers, and a half billion fund for this purpose is mentioned. Ultimately it is apt to be much bigger. Britain and Canada use subsidies extensively. The whole American labor movement is uneasy, and the Administration feels drastic steps are needed to prove it means to curb prices.

Even so, the National War Labor Board has unanimously reported to the President that the "hold the line" order of April 8, pegging war workers at present wages, in present jobs, and ending the Board's power to correct wage inequities, is "unworkable without further clarification." The April 8 order was interpreted as directed primarily at Mr. Lewis.

Wildcat strikes broke out in some of the Lewis-dominated soft coal mines despite Mr. Roosevelt's implication that now, as employees of the Government, the miners are debarred from striking. The whole mine wage system is threatening anew, with the ground partly cut from under Mr. Lewis by the Administration's drastic price "roll back" order.



By a Staff Artist

Axis Tunisian Forces in Headlong Flight

Headlong flight of Axis forces toward a land defense on Cap Bon and toward Sicily by sea is being attempted under persistent and heavy attacks by United Nations airmen.

Vaunted African 'Fort' Only Hollow Axis Bluff

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's vaunted North Tunisian armies were nothing but the writhing hunks of a segmented serpent today. Their two great bases, Tunis and Bizerte, are in Allied hands, their armor is destroyed or cut off from supplies, their air forces have been driven back to over-water bases, their communications are broken at a dozen points, after the first clean, decisive offensive, land victory of Anglo-American-French arms in this war.

There is still a job of mopping up to be done. Substantial remnants of Axis troops still are unsmashed in the Cap Bon area where they undoubtedly will try to hold long enough to permit withdrawal of some of their forces to Sicily. They have built a fringe of jetties around the U-shaped coast from which they will extricate what they can from the great disaster which fell on them like a stroke of mighty lightning.

But to all major strategic purpose, the final Battle of Africa has been won—won on the 19th day of the battle after Allied air forces had cleared the way with what the always conservative Allied Force Command unhesitatingly called "the greatest effort in air history over a battlefield."

The victory is decisive, imposing, and packed with meaning for the future. It showed superior power employed with skill, determination, and superb co-ordination not only of all arms of war, but also three separate Allied armies—the most difficult of all forms of co-ordination in wartime.

Ready for Next Move

The result clears the way for the next move, whatever it may be, in Allied plans for 1943. The result shows a new power and a new momentum in the Allied cause. The pulse beat goes up. Victory is on our banners. Our cause has taken its most significant forward step.

The final drive opened at three o'clock on Thursday morning on the central part of the front with an artillery barrage against a series of hills still in German hands which commanded the road from Medjez-el-Bab to Tunis. At dawn, Allied air power joined the big guns, taking off at the rate of four planes a minute and maintaining this terrific assault over an area four miles wide and three miles deep for nine hours.

Under this thundering downpour of destruction, German resistance melted away. Only four German fighter planes rose to meet this greatest air assault ever delivered on a battleline. The British First Army tanks rolled forward in the wake of the barrage, passed Frenj, passed Massicault on towards St. Cyprien.

On the morning of May 7 they were in front of St. Cyprien with the roofs of Tunis only 12 miles away and nothing before them but flat, open coastal plain. They flooded out across it, reached El Bardo, cutting the last road link between Tunis and Bizerte, moved on directly into the city of Tunis itself. By noon, they were only four miles from the center of the city and by 4:20 p. m. it was in their hands.

Capture of Bizerte

Meanwhile, on the northern front, French and American forces which had reached Mateur last week and thereby cracked the main defenses of the whole Axis Tunisian position, were fast closing around Lake Achkel from two sides. By 1 p. m. May 7 the south-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Remnants of German and Italian armies are fleeing from Tunis and Bizerte for last stand on Cap Bon—British Admiral says any attempted 'Dunkirk' will be blasted into the Mediterranean.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

German and Italian armies in North Africa—or what is left of them—are fleeing in panic from captured Bizerte and Tunis to the hills of Cap Bon.

This is no well-planned and well-executed withdrawal such as characterized the retreat of the Afrika Korps.

This is a debacle.

It is described as one of the most crushing and complete defeats in military history.

It has come six months to the day after American and British troops landed in French Morocco.

It has also come, significantly enough, on Joan of Arc Day, the day on which the French commemorate the freeing of France from foreign bondage.

It is extremely doubtful whether the battered Axis troops will be able to resist for more than a week or two on the narrow peninsula that juts out into the Mediterranean 20 miles east of Tunis. It is even more doubtful whether they will be able to evacuate other than a handful of men to Sicily or Italy.

Says Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet:

"A minimum of 75 per cent of Axis troops embarking from Tunisia in an attempted 'Dunkirk' will be blasted into the sea and drowned."

There is no indication that the enemy is seriously considering a sea-borne getaway. There is no concentration of shipping on either side of the Mediterranean which the Germans could use.

The Allied Fleet has sailed into the Sicilian Straits and now commands both the African and Sicilian shores.

The Allies rapidly are mopping up whatever "pockets of resistance" still remain west of Cap Bon.

One dispatch says a huge group of Axis troops is cut off in the Tebourba region, 18 miles west of Tunis, where they had been by-passed in the British First Army's drive into the Capital.

Other enemy forces are crowded into a pear-shaped sack below Tunis, harassed by French troops in the southwest and the British Eighth Army in the south.

French forces have taken over Pont du Fahs and high ground east of Tunis to roll up the right wing of the Axis's southern front.

Everywhere enemy troops and positions are being pounded by unopposed Allied aircraft.

Off the Tunisian coast, Allied airmen have sunk 17 more small craft, set a destroyer afire, and damaged several other vessels.

A communiqué from General Eisenhower's headquarters says: "Many prisoners and much equipment has already been captured, but exact figures are not yet known. The advance continues."

It is difficult to say how many Axis troops still are capable of offering more than token resistance.

A week ago it was estimated that German and Italian troops numbered between 150,000 and 170,000. Thousands have been killed or captured in the crushing attacks of the past 10 days, however, and probably not more than 4,000 or 5,000, including key men and wounded, have been evacuated.

A late bulletin says that Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley led the victorious American drive into Bizerte. General Bradley apparently took over from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., when the Americans were shifted to the northern front on April 17.

Allied Planes Blasted Path To Victories

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, May 8—A new era in Allied sky warfare was ushered in with the dropping of a million and a quarter pounds of bombs on the enemy on May 6—the first day of the air assault that has blasted the path through Axis defenses for the advance of the Allied forces into Tunis and Bizerte.

It is an era of air and military co-operation transcending in power the effectiveness of anything the Germans were able to achieve in Poland, France or Russia.

And its advent was a source of gratification in particular to Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the Allied tactical air forces here, who watched from a hilltop the fructification of plans he and his American collaborators have been working upon so assiduously.

While tanks and infantry moved steadily across the landscape totally unimpeded by hostile aircraft, Allied fighters, fighter-bombers and light bombers roared overhead on the way to attack enemy positions, carrying out more than 2,000 sorties without the loss of a single machine. These planes dropped nearly 850,000 pounds of bombs. Strategic air forces dropped the rest.

Axis impotence in the air is acknowledged by the fact that their nearest usable big bases—now in Sicily and Sardinia—are too far away for successful sustained intervention, and the use of remaining airfields in Tunisia was virtually denied them.

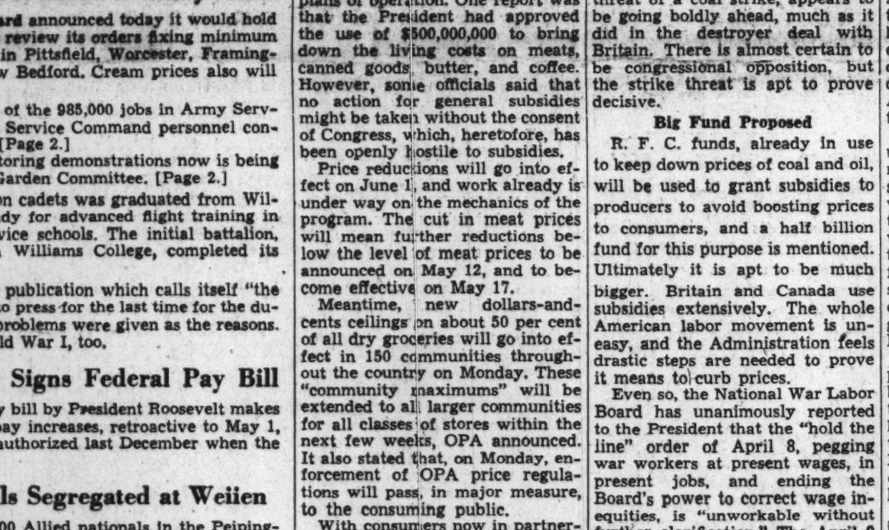
One air officer, watching the battle, said:

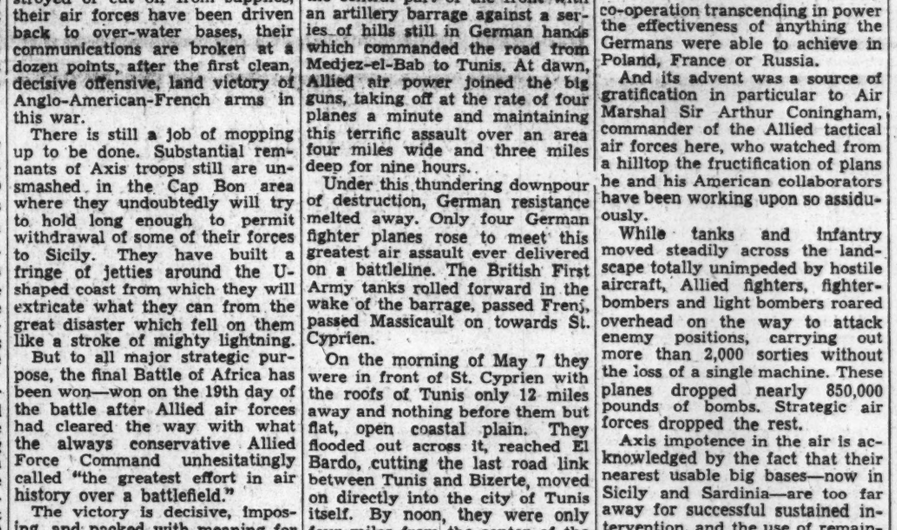
"The Germans were about four miles east of where we were standing and our air forces set out at the start to render untenable for them an area in their forward positions measuring about four miles by 1,000 yards."

The idea was to lay such a tight

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Hitler's Key Tunisian Bases Now in Allied Hands





© Screen Traveler from Gendreau; Associated Press

Flags of United Nations Fly Over Ancient Cities of Tunis and Bizerte

Left: Characteristic glimpse of Tunis with its exotic towers and buildings as the British First Army found it on entering the city May 7. Right: Air view of Bizerte, great French North African naval base which fell into the hands of the American forces after six months of struggle.

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Europe Next:

Convoy Route Open In Mediterranean

Meanwhile, the predominant question is, What next?

The most important immediate result of the capture of Tunis and Bizerte is that it improves the Allied shipping position and thus enhances greatly the prospects of an immediate offensive operation against Southern Europe.

A direct convoy route now can be opened through the Mediterranean to the Middle East, en-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Government Girl to Sponsor 'No. 1 Government Girl' Plane

A fighting plane built for the United States Navy will be sponsored in Washington tomorrow by an attractive young New Hampshire girl, wife of a Navy Lieutenant now on active duty in the South Pacific.

She is Mrs. Edith Blake Disney, formerly of East Derry, who has just been selected "No. 1 Government Girl." She was chosen for the honor in a contest with candidates from more than 75 Federal agencies in the nation's capital. Her co-workers say that of the 150,000 girls now working in Washington for Uncle Sam she is nearest typical.

The fighting plane which she will sponsor is one of two purchased with the dollars of Federal employees to be presented to the Army and Navy tomorrow afternoon in a ceremony at the Ellipse adjoining the White House grounds. Each plane will be christened "Government Girl."

As planned by the committee in charge of the ceremony, No. 1 Government Girl was to christen the Army's plane, and No. 2 the Navy's. When it was learned that Mrs. Disney is the wife of Lieut. [j. g.] Mitchell K. Disney, now at sea somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, the committee agreed to permit her to sponsor the Navy plane and to continue to reign as No. 1 Government Girl. Miss Irene Lefchek, War Department employee and runner-up to Mrs. Disney in the competition, will sponsor the Army plane.

The ceremony will be the culmination of a successful campaign conducted by girl employees in the Federal agencies to raise funds for the purchase of the two warplanes. Contributions were limited to $1 a person, and within a few days more than $150,000 was subscribed. Government men had no part in the drive, except to contribute their dollars, and did not participate in selecting the No. 1 Government Girl.

Edith Blake Disney

Who was selected "No. 1 Government Girl" in Washington, and who will sponsor a Navy fighting plane.

Canning Demonstrations Next In Victory Garden Group Plans

With the model Victory Garden on Boston Common now taking on the appearance of a lush truck "farm," the Victory Garden Committee today announced that plans are being formulated for a series of City-wide canning and storing demonstrations.

These food preservation meetings are to begin early in the coming summer, the Committee said, and will continue daily for a period of four to five weeks. Full details such as dates and places are to be announced later.

Ernest Hoftyzer, Chairman of the Committee, stated that these preservation programs would be among the most extensive in the country and that Boston people may expect to receive the best and most complete canning instructions possible.

Prior to the canning and storing demonstrations mass meetings are to be held simultaneously in various districts of Boston on a date early in June, the Committee said. These meetings are to aid in determining the requirements of each district.

Prof. William R. Cole of Massachusetts State College, a national authority on food preservation, is setting up Boston's canning program, the Committee statement said. He has already prepared a "refresher" course for Boston's domestic science teachers, and it is from this specialized group that more than 50 canning lecturers are to be selected.

Supplementing the City program, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is to conduct a nine-week series of canning demonstrations, the Committee also announced. These demonstrations will be held twice a week, beginning July 5, at Horticultural Hall.

Additional land in Boston proper is now available, the Committee stated, when for the first time in its 34 years of operation, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts plowed up a portion of its lawn on the Fenway boundary. The land is to be used by some of the Museum employees and the remainder of the lots have been offered to the public without charge.

The Museum, Director G. H. Edgell said, has prepared the land, fertilized it, and even run several water lines.

A QUAINT RESTAURANT
In a Famous Boston Alley
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
From 50c
Eichel's
RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

Price Roll-Back On Food by OPA Gives 10 P. C. Cut

Continued from Page 1

rules will be made easier, also, for sellers of food products. Not only will they be made known to buyer and seller alike—as a result of the fixing of specific maximums instead of the old March, 1942, ceilings—but all important food regulations for the individual retail store are now being consolidated by the OPA into one basic measure.

This will provide fixed markups for four classes of retailers over the cost of their merchandise, and it is on these fixed markups that "community" dollars-and-cents ceilings are calculated. Thus, retailers who formerly operated under several different regulations will now have one simple, single regulation.

This regulation also will be made available to price panels and to their assistants and to local war price and rationing boards. Meetings will be held with the food trade in the immediate future to discuss the form of the new regulation, it was stated.

More Auditions For U. S. O. Shows

Ted Hammerstein, Field Supervisor of United Service Organizations-Camp Shows, has arrived for his third auditioning visit to Boston, looking for more acts and artists to book for tours of Army and Navy establishments throughout the nation.

With headquarters in the Hotel Bradford, he expects to be in Boston for a week.

In the past seven months, the organization has dispatched more than 55 units to off-shore and overseas Army bases and now has 65 different "Tabloid Troupes" on its circuit entertaining small detachments of servicemen in the United States.

Two other circuits, entertaining larger camps, will have 25 units on the road this coming summer as compared with 15 last summer, he pointed out.

STORAGE
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Labor Plans Price Protest Mass Meeting

Protest against the rising cost of living is scheduled for Sunday, May 13, in a mass meeting at Mechanics Hall which its labor backers expect to be the largest of the kind in New England.

Rolling back prices to the level of September, 1942, through the giving of subsidies where necessary, and the rationing of all basic necessaries are sought. Taxes and labor regulations also will be discussed.

The meeting, which is being arranged by Boston unions of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, signalizes organized labor's local awakening to its possible influence on prices.

Labor in New England has done less on the price problem than any other section of the country, Leo Goodman of Washington, Secretary of the National Cost of Living Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told a C. I. O. meeting here this week. He said that his committee had not received a single communication from this area to guide it on prices or the fuel problem. He declared local labor organization and action necessary in both the national and local situations.

The five Representatives in Congress from this area were visited on their return for the Easter recess by members of the C. I. O. electrical workers' union and asked for statements on price control, rationing, etc.

C. I. O. delegations have called on the State Milk Control Board and the local headquarters of the Office of Price Administration, and according to C. I. O. leaders these visits had their part in the cancellation of a projected rise in the price of milk and in the freezing of restaurant prices.

Speakers at the meeting in Mechanics Hall will include Albert J. Fitzgerald, General President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Russ Nixon, its Washington representative. Mr. Fitzgerald is a former resident of Lynn and a one time secretary of the Massachusetts C. I. O.

State Guard Plans Arms Practicing

Plans for a full week end of field maneuvers and practice in small arms fire for the 240 members of the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard were announced today by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, its Commanding Officer.

Today a detachment of 30 specialists in scouting and patrolling left for Sudbury to engage in day and night field problems. These men have been selected from all the troops in the Squadron for special training and will be under the command of Lieut. W. C. Atwater. The men will be quartered in the Sudbury Town Hall, and will be fed by the local Red Cross Canteen unit. They will return to the Cadet Armory late tomorrow afternoon.

The remainder of the Squadron, under the command of Capt. George G. Tenney, will assemble at the Cadet Armory at 8 p. m., Saturday, for an informal guard mount. Reveille will be at 5:30 tomorrow morning. The men will entrain for Wakefield at 8 a. m. for practice in small arms fire at the Wakefield Range, returning tomorrow afternoon.

Advantages of Britain's Child Care To Be Heard by N. E. Social Workers

How American child-care agencies may benefit from Great Britain's four years of wartime experience will be told tomorrow by Ruth Taylor, Public Welfare Commissioner of Westchester County, New York, in an address before New England social workers here.

Miss Taylor, recently returned from a survey in England, is one of the speakers at the two-day New England regional conference of the Child Welfare League of America at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

The more than 200 members expected to attend the conference dinner tomorrow evening will also hear Charlotte E. Whitton of Ottawa, Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council, tell of "The Shape of Things to Come."

Speaker at the opening Saturday morning session will be Dr. George E. Gardiner, Director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, who will describe the effect of a year and a half of war on America's children.

Discussion meetings will be held Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning on various phases of child care. Speakers will include Erna Hemschke, Greenwich Center for Child and Family Service; Luba Joffe, New York Association for Jewish Children; Mrs. Henrietta Gordon, Child Welfare League of America; Mrs. Ruth Brenner, Adoption Committee, Free Synagogue of New York; Frank H. Howard, Children's Aid Association, Boston, and Abigail Brownell, Massachusetts Day Care Committee.

Chairmen of the discussion meetings will be Anna Appel, Jewish Child Welfare Association, Boston; Ralph Barrow, Church Home Society, Boston; Charles L. Burt, Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Leah Feder, Boston University School of Social Work; W. Irving Mayo, Jr., Kurn Hattin Home, Westminster, Vt.; Alfred F. Whitman, Children's Aid Association, Boston.

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Transplanting of Seedlings Follows Few Simple Methods

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Transplanting seedlings from indoor or outdoor flats or cold frames into the Victory Garden can be done with little loss if a few main suggestions are followed.

First, water the soil in the boxes or cold frames several hours before transplanting. This is so the soil will pack around the little roots and stay on them when you move them. Second, dig up the seedlings carefully, in order to disturb the roots as little as possible.

Before you have done this you have prepared the garden seedbed thoroughly. This means pulverizing the soil, and where holes are made for larger plants mixing plant food thoroughly with soil in the bottom of each hole and covering it with an inch of soil.

Next, set the seedling into its new place. Be sure the hole is large enough to give easy room to the roots. Straggly roots can be evened off with a sharp knife. And be sure, also, to spread the roots. The plant should be set down deeper than it was before. Don't put your plants too close. Remember the size they will be when grown.

Water Slowly

Now press the soil firmly around the roots, leaving no room for air pockets at the bottom of the plant. Then water slowly and thoroughly, to make sure the subsoil will be moist.

Even hardened-off seedlings need protection for the first few days after transplanting. From wind they can be shielded by a makeshift wind-break of boards or other barrier. From hot sun a canopy of what-you-will can be fashioned, or a lath roof to break the light. Flowerpots and boxes can cover individual plants. Of course, if you have a supply of hotcaps for the purpose you don't need to exert all this ingenuity. If several leaves have developed on the seedlings, pinch off the lower ones to reduce wilting.

Those who have started seeds in flats are ahead by several lengths this year because the unusually cold spring has delayed seed planting in the garden. By now these indoor seedlings are being hardened off and made ready for transplanting into the cold frame or even the garden itself. Hardening-off is done by exposing them to outdoor sunlight protected from the wind, and gradually giving them more and more exposure until they can stay out overnight. This helps them to grow sturdy and become ready for business.

Raising Seedlings

Outdoor flats are useful in which to raise seedlings, also, even though you may already be planting some seeds directly in the garden. In fact they can be in use all summer for starting later plants. These outdoor flats give you a chance to control conditions. You can move your boxes into sun or shade as required, protect them from hard rains and winds, and keep them where they are handy for watering. Another advantage of the outdoor seed box is that there is no danger of the difficulty called damping off, a fungus that attacks indoor flats. Prepare your outdoor flats in the same way as you prepared your indoor flats.

The time to transplant seedlings is when they have developed "true leaves"—those which follow the original seed leaves they come up with. If possible, choose a cool cloudy day for transplanting. This gives the seedlings easier conditions to meet while making the sharp change.

There are transplanting solutions on the market, designed to give the seedlings a growth stimulant while getting used to their new home. These are very soluble plant foods dissolved in water. But you can also make your own by stirring about a handful of fertilizer into a bucket of water until it is thoroughly dissolved. A cupful of this solution to each plant is about right. Another method of helping the seedlings is to stir about a tablespoon of dry plant food thoroughly into the soil in which you put your seedling. Be sure to mix it thoroughly so it will not burn the rootlets. Watering will then carry this food to the plant. It is important not to be overzealous in providing plant food. A little now, with more later avoids any danger of burning.

Arabs Held Tolerant of Jews

The Arab of Palestine is willing that there should be a Jewish homeland in Palestine, but he will not consent that Palestine as a whole should be given to the Jews, or that there should be a Jewish majority, declared Dr. McIlyar H. Lichliter, who addressed the luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association today.

"To speak a good word for the cause of the Arab in Palestine is not an evidence of anti-Semitism," he said. "It is unfortunate that for one voice raised to defend the Arab, a score of voices speak in the interest of Zionism. The Arab's point of view is not well known."

For one thing, Dr. Lichliter pointed out, the Arab fears domination. "He hopes that the population of Palestine may be stabilized at approximately the present figure —400,000 Jews, 800,000 Arabs. Forcible partition, the establishment of two states in such a small area, and any proposal to disperse the Arab population will be resisted to the end," Dr. Lichliter declared.

"The Arab insists that the two peoples can live together amicably if the ratio of population is established, and if they are allowed to work out their own theory of representative government. For the duration of the war, the Arab will not press his claims. He asks a similar courtesy from the Zionist groups. All realize that only a victory of the United Nations will make life tolerable anywhere in the Near and Middle East."

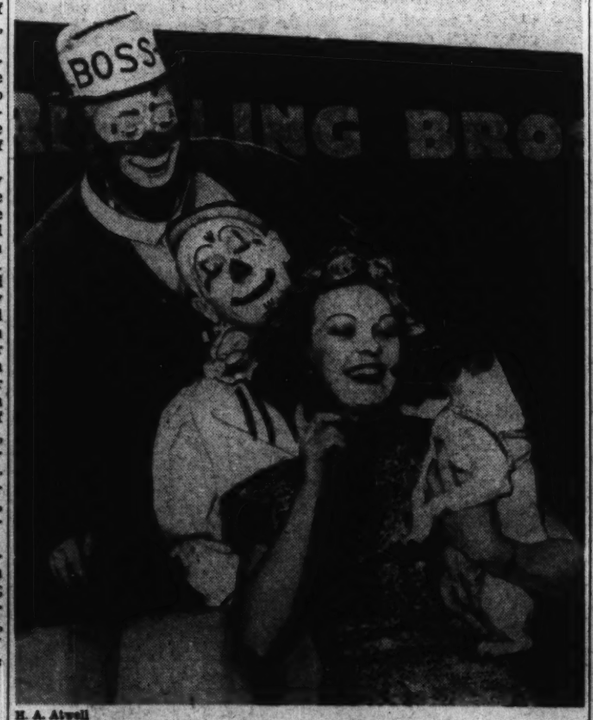
Co-op Banks Over In War Loan Drive

Massachusetts co-operative banks oversubscribed their Second War Loan quota by $500,000, through the purchase of $13,500,000 in bonds, Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, reported yesterday.

More than 90 per cent of the 181 co-operative banks in the Commonwealth joined in the bond purchase campaign which set a quota of $4,000,000 more than the First War Loan in December, 1942, Mr. Allen stated.

There are still other banks which the League expects to hear from before the loan closes, Mr. Allen said, indicating that the co-operative bank purchases may exceed $14,000,000.

The Circus Is Coming



H. A. Atwell

Ringling Show Due in Boston May 17

Among the hundreds of favorites who will entertain Greater Bostonians when the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus opens at the Boston Garden on Monday night, May 17, for a two weeks' stay is Trixie, a clown dog. Evidently she felt a little flattered when this picture was taken because she was the focal point of the whole business, with Estelle Butler, pretty blonde rider; Charlie Bell, who owns Trixie, and Paul Jerome, internationally famous clown, all making a fuss over her.

Eldridge Built in Hub in 1856

Another Ship Named After Cape Codder

One of the cargo ships being sponsored tomorrow by the Dionne quintuplets in Superior, Wis., is being named after a Cape Cod captain, Asa Eldridge, who had also been honored in 1856 in the naming of a clipper ship built in South Bostson.

Not long before the recent announcement of the launching ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merton Colman of Neponset had obtained a painting of the original Eldridge done in France in 1858, which they prize because Mr. Colman's grandfather had long been the Eldridge's captain.

Captain Eldridge, of Yarmouth, in 1856 was commander of the steamship Pacific, pride of the Collins' line, it was recalled here by Mrs. Colman, who has kept close touch with the family story, and who no doubt hopes to get a photograph of the new Eldridge.

"Captain Eldridge's trip across the Atlantic was an example of the turn of the era from 'sail to steam.' His return voyage, however, was ill-fated. The steamship Pacific was lost at sea, with all hands, out of Liverpool," she recalled.

The captain also had been commander of the Vanderbilt yacht North Star and also of the Red Jacket which is credited with a trans-Atlantic clipper record, she said.

E. & H. O. Briggs yard launched the first Eldridge in 1856, carrying a figurehead of the late captain.

Captain Moses Rich Colman, who was to become her commander, was born in Scituate, a descendant of Governor Treat of Connecticut and also of a Quaker who settled in Scituate in 1638, near what is known as "Colman Hills."

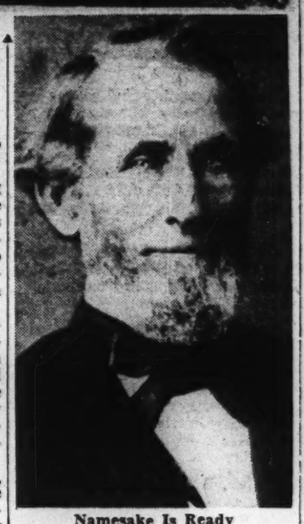
Schooled at sea under Capt. Anthony Waterman, Jr., Captain Colman early engaged in the coastwise trade. Early in 1857 he took the Eldridge on its first trip, to San Francisco.

After several trips in the packet service to the West Coast, Captain Colman kept the ship out of the North Atlantic during most of the Civil War, evading the Confederate "Alabama."

Western voyages touched at the Howland Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and the China coast.

An early trip was made to the North Sea, stopping en route at Le Havre, where the painting of the ship was done in 1858.

Captain Colman retired from the sea in 1865, interesting himself in Scituate politics, passing on in 1872 while a member of the State House of Representatives.



Namesake Is Ready

Upper: Painting done in France in 1838 was recently obtained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merton Colman of Neponset, prized because Mr. Colman's grandfather, Moses Rich Colman, lower, was longtime Captain of the clipper.

50 Scholarships Awarded in Boston And New England by Boston University

Fifty scholarships have been awarded by Boston University to students in Greater Boston and New England high schools, according to an announcement from the office of Daniel L. Marsh, President.

College of liberal arts: Metropolitan scholarships to Betty Lee Beyea, Dedham; Geneviere Carle, Hyde Park; Althea A. Crilley, North Reading; Helen F. Elliott, Winchester; William J. Peters, Somerville; Caroline Schaufus, Lawrence; Peggy Adela Schwartz, Peabody; Carmen A. Ramsey, Roxbury, and New England scholarships to Priscilla Waldo, Bakersfield, Vt.; Grenith Rood, Hyannis; Patricia Steele, Dalton; Rachel Ellis, Fairfield, Maine; Bronia Sielewicz, Newport, N. H.; Barbara A. Bickford, Norway, Maine; L. Janet Parkinson, Winchendon Springs, and Marion Henderson, Woodsville, N. H.

Metropolitan scholarships at the College of Business Administration: William C. McMahan, Dorchester; Flora R. Busi, Roslindale; Mary V. Finn, Somerville; Eugene Supovitz, Dorchester; Edward Weisberg, Mattapan, and Albert B. Dean, Melrose Highlands. New England scholarships were granted to Felix Bartosik, Easton, Conn.; Hazel L. Crabtree, Hancock, Maine, and Virginia Peterson, Shelton, Conn.

College of Practical Arts and Letters awarded to the following high school students: Metropolitan scholarships to Jean Elizabeth Duncan, Auburndale; Avis Marie Hunt, Hull; Elisabeth May Jordan, Belmont; Barbara Corene Lenfest, Woburn; Margaret Anne Minihan, Whitman; Ann Eleanore Shapiro, Lynn; Eleanor Wiggins, West Medford, and New England scholarships to Alice Ruth Burt, Westmoreland, N. H.; Shirley Katherine Knox, Hallowell, Maine; Vera Martha Libby, Calais, Maine; Mary Elizabeth McDonnell, New Bedford; Joanne Irene Murphy, Ridlonville, Maine, and Ruth Elizabeth Olney, Woonsocket, R. I.

New England scholarships at Sargent College of Physical Education granted to Ruth Eleanor Nichols, Shelburne Falls; Alberta Pierce, Russell, and Betty Carleton Kimball, Swanton, Vt.

Metropolitan scholarships to the School of Education: Edith J. Smith, Stoneham; Ida A. Tynes, Roxbury; Anna E. Sasso, Malden, and a New England scholarship to David Keusch, Fall River.

College of Music, New England scholarships: Martha E. Day, Bath, Maine; E. Cavell Jobert, New Britain, Conn.; Margaret Morse, West Wareham; Gloria Savcheff, Northfield, and a Metropolitan scholarship to Rhona M. Swartz, Brookline.

Business Schools Group Due to Meet

The fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Business and Secretarial Schools took place today at the University Club of Boston.

Following the business meeting, at which officers for the year will be elected, H. C. Bentley, President of the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, will give a talk on "Some Suggestions for Postwar Changes in the Policies of Private Business Schools." Principal speaker in the afternoon will be Dr. John Samuel Noffsinger, Executive Chairman of the War Emergency Council, Washington, D. C. His subject: "The Private Business Schools' Co-operation With the Government in the War Effort."

Ad Metal-Saving Code by Legion Post

A committee of 15 World War I veterans of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, No. 281, advertising men's unit of the American Legion, has issued a "10-point code of practical suggestions to aid patriotic advertisers" in complying with War Production Board orders for saving zinc and copper in wartime advertising.

Stripped of technicalities, nine brief points suggest ways in which creators of advertising anywhere may help engravers and publishers save metal without impairing the attractiveness of advertisements. The tenth point in the code summarizes thus: "To save more zinc and copper, simply use a little more advertising technique, ingenuity and white-space. Study every layout to gain maximum effectiveness with minimum use of engravings.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Two free movies, "Sound Waves and Their Sources" and "The Cicada" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

A recital by Hilsen Farrell, soprano, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Professor Esther Isabel Seaver will give a free illustrated lecture on the "Art of Norway" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 4 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. deLange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the Church Edifice, Forest and Muzzey Streets, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Ickes Reports East-Coast Oil Less Abundant

The East Coast oil situation deteriorated during the week ended May 1, despite a record-breaking total rail shipment of 980,241 barrels a day, and the index of stocks available to civilians dropped to a new low, only slightly above one fourth of normal, according to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War.

Reflecting the net difference between increased demands and increased supplies, the American Petroleum Institute index of stocks available to East Coast consumers dropped to 26.3 or 73.7 per cent under normal. This compares with an index of 28.1 for the previous week and 35.7 as recently as the end of February, illustrating the steady decline that has taken place despite constantly increasing volume of incoming supplies.

Two-Point Attack

Commenting on the situation, Administrator Ickes said: "For many months we have been attacking the East Coast oil problem from two directions: One, development of transportation projects to increase the supply; and two, reduction of civilian consumption by rationing and by conversion of oil burning equipment to other fuels. Substantial results have been achieved in both of these fields, but military demands have constantly increased.

"At this moment, the over-all situation is not too good and the future outlook depends on two things: First, the extent to which civilians will curtail their use of oil to absolutely essential needs; and, second, the size of the military requirements. Supplies will continue to increase as more and more of our transportation projects are completed, but against this prospect we must balance the fact that the needs of our armed forces will almost surely mount at least proportionately."

Tank car shipments reached a new high at 962,798 barrels daily, reflecting stepped up operations of the "big inch" pipe line, which the shorter turn around time for tank cars operating from the Norris City, Ill., terminal to the East Coast, instead of the long all-rail tank car movement from the southwestern oil regions.

Record in Kerosene

Box car shipments of kerosene in drums to New England averaged 17,443 barrels a day. This, added to the tank-car movement, gave a total rail movement of 980,241 barrels a day, a new high record.

Tank car shipments into New England points averaged 161,758 barrels a day during the week, a decrease of 13,640 barrels daily from the previous week.

Conversions of fuel oil burning facilities to othe fuels, as of the May 1 report, resulted in savings of 1,854,000 barrels on an annual basis. To date this conversion campaign has reduced fuel oil consumpton 117,000 barrels a day.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Administrator said: "Our projects for increasing the daily supply of oil on the East Coast have been achieving results about on schedule and our schedule for the future calls for steadily increasing volume of supplies.

"If we could be sure that future demands would be no greater than now anticipated, we would feel that at some future date the East Coast oil problem would at least cease to be a major one. Wartime experience, however, indicates that demand always increases beyond expectations. To the civilian consumers along the East Coast, I again recommend the slogan: 'Oil is ammunition, use it wisely.'"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain, Cooler

Boston and vicinity: Continued warm and humid, becoming suddenly cooler late this afternoon; scattered thunderstorms and cooler tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Not quite so warm in the interior tonight; scattered showers this evening.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Not quite so warm in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Not quite so warm tonight; scattered showers developing in the south portions this evening.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:06 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:15 a. m.; height, 0.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:52 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Monday, 4:03 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

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South's Freight Rate Plea Disputed in New England

Low labor costs and other factors in the southern states and not "trifling" freight differentials in favor of the North are responsible for what Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana terms the loss of southern business to northern cities such as Boston, in the opinion of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council.

Mr. Harman took these exceptions to the Louisiana Governor's statement in The Christian Science Monitor made in a series of articles by Roscoe Drummond on the "political ferment" in the South. Mr. Harmon said the freight differential in favor of Boston on a single pair of shoes shipped to Chicago was about three cents a pair, whereas he cited a labor cost differential of 12 cents a pair in favor of Louisiana businessmen.

Since the freight differential issue is one of increasing concern to New England Governors, Mr. Harmon felt that efforts by Southern Governors to becloud this issue should not go unanswered. He referred specifically to quotations by Governor Jones made in Mr. Drummond's articles.

Assignment Praised

Mr. Harmon's letter follows:

"The editors of The Christian Science Monitor are to be congratulated on the assignment of Mr. Roscoe Drummond to write a series of articles concerning the 'political ferment' below the Mason and Dixon Line.

"In addition to their interest in the party issues on which Mr. Drummond is reporting from the South, New Englanders have on economic interest in one item of the bill of particulars being brought against the Administration in Washington by Southern Governors and other Southern spokesmen.

"In his report from New Orleans as of May 4, Mr. Drummond gives considerable attention to the complaints of Governor Jones of Louisiana regarding freight rates in southern territories. This is a question causing the New England Governors so much concern, because of its threat to New England's industries, that they have just appointed a committee to advise them as to what action they may take in defense of New England interests.

"Mr. Drummond incorporates in his report Governor Jones' suppositious case of the shoe factory in Lake Charles, La., and its alleged handicap because of the difference in freight rates on shoes from Lake Charles to Chicago and from Boston to Chicago. As many people know, this comparison was drawn by Governor Jones in his recent article in the Saturday Evening Post. It is not so generally known, however, that it is completely answered in the April issue of our New England War Bulletin, copy of which is enclosed herewith. On page 12 of the Bulletin, under the heading 'New England Faces Stiff Freight Rate Fight,' appears the following:

The Lake Charles Case

"'Governor Jones takes as his one specific example of the detrimental effect of the alleged discriminatory class rates in the South upon the development of manufacturing the rates upon boots and shoes from Lake Charles, La., to Chicago, as compared with the rate on the same commodity from Boston to Chicago. The rates and distances are correct as he quotes them.

"'It is true that a shoe manufacturer in Lake Charles would be 25 miles nearer to Chicago than his Boston competitor and that the freight rate from Lake Charles would be $2.68 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.69, a differential of 99 cents per 100 pounds. If the difference in freight rates is stated per pair of shoes [assuming men's shoes, averaging 33 pair per 100 pounds], we find the differential in favor of the Boston manufacturer is about three cents per pair; not very much.

"'But there are other competitive factors to be considered, for, according to Governor Jones' statement, the Lake Charles manufacturer would have advantages. Governor Jones specifically mentions cheap fuel and ample supply of raw hides, but does not include the very important advantage of cheap labor.

"'I am informed that the differential in labor cost alone in favor of a manufacturer in Lake Charles would be 12 cents per pair. The freight differential of three cents in favor of Boston is trifling by comparison. It is clear that the reason there is no shoe manufacturing in Lake Charles is not because Boston has the benefit of this small freight differential in the Chicago market.

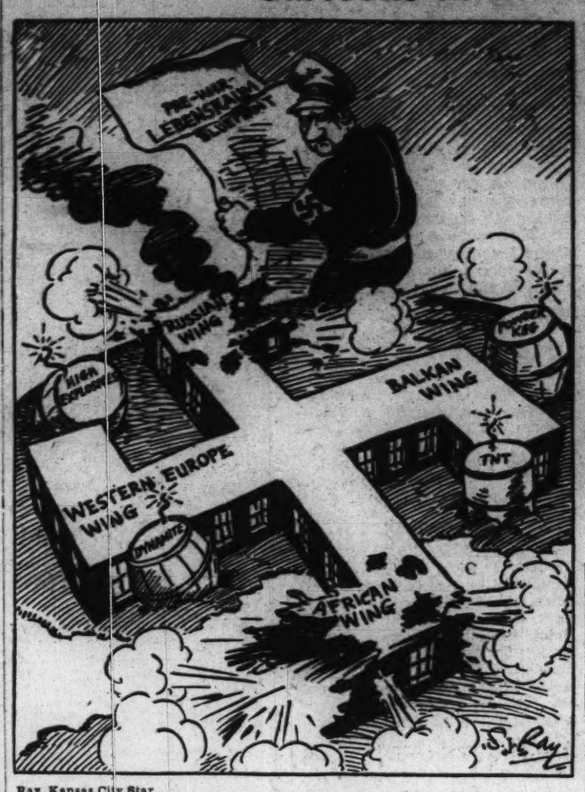
Fort Worth Example

"'It is an overstatement for Governor Jones to say that unfavorable freight rates would 'club to death' the Lake Charles producer. That this is not so is shown by the extensive development in recent years of shoe manufacturing in Fort Worth, Texas—926 miles from Chicago and with a freight rate of $2.61 per 100 pounds, as compared with $2.69 for Lake Charles.

"'The use of Chicago as the market destination by Governor Jones is not especially significant. If freight rates are to be considered as the sole competitive factor, St. Louis, one of the leading shoe production centers, has a great advantage as it is only 276 miles from Chicago and has a rate on shoes of 92 cents per 100 pounds, as compared with $1.69 from Boston.'

"It will be a real service to New England and its many industries if you can find space in your columns to print the above, and also if you can bring it to the attention of Mr. Drummond for his information in connection with his further writings on the southern situation."

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Ray, Kansas City Star

Those "Living Space" Plans Are Shrinking Every Day

Justus, Sioux City Journal

And Everywhere That Mary Went—

Hoover Lauds American Boys For Valorous Deeds in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—American boys in battle in the Pacific and in the air war over Europe have demonstrated their ascendancy, man for man, over the boys of every enemy country, according to Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States.

"They have demonstrated a far greater initiative and character," Mr. Hoover said in an address before a dinner concluding the wartime conference of Boys' Clubs of America, of which he is Board chairman, at the Commodore Hotel here last night.

"Our boys are the product of democracy. They have never been regimented. They are individualists. The war will be won by the much-defamed rugged individualism."

Mr. Hoover declared that the war makes it possible to "reappraise somewhat" the American boy in general.

Judging from the literature of a few years ago, we might conclude that he was not so good as his dad," he continued. "More idle time, more candy, less chores, less family discipline, all were supposed to have softened him up physically. Movies, funnies, automobiles, radio, and the bright lights were supposed to have undermined his moral stature. He no longer had the initiative, the pep, the fiber that we had 'when we were boys.'

"What does this war disclose to us? The millions in the draft have, on the average, higher physical levels than those in the war of 25 years ago. The new drink is milk. The educational rating is much higher; the individual initiative is better. The boys sing less but they are more serious and more determined. They are thinking more deeply. And these American boys today are showing extraordinary endurance in hardship and a magnificent courage in battle."

Mr. Hoover stressed that only one half of 1 per cent of 2,700 past members of the Boys' Clubs of America inducted into the armed service have been rejected.

"Does that not mean that the Boys' Clubs have done something for these boys and their country?" he asked. "If we had had the resources to organize all the 1,500,000 pavement boys into these clubs, we would have made a greater contribution toward saving our country in this danger.

"And what are the Boys' Clubs doing now? They are doing a multitude of daily chores in aid of the war effort. But beyond this, our 240 clubs with their gymnasiums and swimming pools, their mechanical shops and their physical inspection, are giving a pre-draft training unequalled in the country. Our alumni have already furnished the equal of four whole divisions to our armies. These 250,000 boys we now serve may yet contribute five or more divisions to our army of fit, know-how, patriotic boys with self-starters within them, before this war is done."

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, told the conference that one of the reasons marines were successful at Guadalcanal was their skill with the rifle.

"The Jap is a strong and clever soldier," he said, "Never underestimate his ferocity or cunning. But he is not a greater marksman. A Marine is and that made the difference."

The Marine Corps' great reputation arises from training, discipline and character, General Holcomb declared, praising Boys Clubs for the training they give underprivileged boys along those lines. He read a list of Marine Corps heroes, including Johnny Rivers, Lieut. Matthew J. Soltysiak, Corp. Barney Ross, and Harold Parks, who had been Boys Club members before they were marines.

General Holcomb predicted that the Boys Club boy of today, the Marine of tomorrow, will become the leaders of the future in industry, the professions and government.

Mr. Hoover was re-elected Chairman of the Board and William Edwin Hall of New York was re-elected President.

Other officers re-elected were: Honorary Vice-Presidents—Thomas Chew, Fall River, Mass., and Frank S. Mason, Boston; Treasurer, Albert H. Wiggin, New York, and Secretary, William Ziegler, Jr., New York.

Medals and meritorious service awards were bestowed on 16 individuals at the dinner for long service with child-serving agencies, ranging in length from 30 to 55 years. Awards were announced on May 4.

End of World Racial Barriers Urged by Chinese Spokesmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—An ardent plea for elimination of racial barriers in the world—particularly those erected in this country, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Latin American countries against the entrance of Chinese—was voiced by authoritative Chinese sources in New York today.

In these circles, it was stressed that China has accorded all foreign immigrants and residents in China the same rights as natives, and, indeed, before abolition of the extra-territorial system, gave foreigners certain rights which were denied to Chinese themselves. With each passing day, the world is getting smaller and the age of exclusiveness is ending, if it has not already come to a close, they held.

Chinese spokesmen here outlined a four-point program which they said stated the position of China toward the whole problem of migration. It was, briefly, as follows:

Four-Point Program

1. After the war, China will develop the vast areas of uncultivated land in its Northeast and Northwest which will amply take care of all the "surplus" population in the country and the Chinese Government is not likely to encourage emigration.

2. Overseas Chinese and foreign immigrants and residents in China should be treated on the basis of complete equality.

3. China expects that immigration laws in South Sea countries will be liberalized and Chinese there accorded proper protection and proportional representation in legislation and administration.

4. China hopes the immigration policies of the United States, the British Commonwealth, and Latin America will be modified to put Chinese immigrants on the same footing as those from other countries.

Few Would Enter U. S.

Chinese spokesmen emphasized that if the United States places Chinese immigration on a quota basis, only 100 Chinese will be admitted each year—"too small a number to disrupt in any conceivable way the American economic life," they said.

"China does not demand free immigration," they stressed. "She simply wishes to see that all discriminatory laws on the basis of race, color, creed, or national origin may be abolished and that thereby an unnecessary source of irritation and disharmony in her relations with the Western countries may be eliminated."

According to present United States laws, Chinese laborers are not permitted to enter this country; Chinese teachers, students, merchants, and travelers are admitted upon presentation of the proper papers, and, although Chinese-born in this country are automatically citizens of the United States, no Chinese born in China may become a naturalized citizen.

There are several legislative proposals now before Congress in Washington to repeal Chinese exclusion laws. One, introduced by Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, would grant Chinese rights of entry into the United States and of citizenship.

Cuba-China Treaty

Contemporary China, publication of the Chinese News Service, in its May 3 issue devoted to the problems of racial equality, stressed that Cuba, which formerly had discriminatory laws against the Chinese, was the first to abolish them in a treaty of amity signed six months ago. The treaty, the first made between the two countries, stipulated that "the nationals of each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to enter or leave the territory of the other under the same conditions as the nationals of other countries."

"The treaty should be hailed as a significant event," the digest declared. "It should mark the beginning of the end of a period of racial discrimination and open a new era of racial equality."

There are approximately 10,000 Chinese seamen on British and Dutch ships, the publication said, citing reports that 600 of them, on shore leave in United States ports, had refused to reship.

"They complained that, while they were asked to face the same risks and perform the same duties as British and Dutch seamen, they were not treated on the some basis," it added. "They receive £5 to £7 less in basic wages than British seamen and little or no protection against death and permanent or temporary disability."

Contemporary China said there were about 8,000,000 Chinese residents abroad. Of these, about 90 per cent are in the neighboring countries in Asia and in the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it added.

"In the United States and Canada, the greater part of the Chinese are engaged in operating restaurants and laundries. Those in Latin America are mostly merchants and farm workers.

The publication reported that discriminatory laws and regulations had decreased the number of Chinese in the United States, the British Commonwealth, and Latin America. It reported that in South Africa, there were 55,000 Chinese in 1906, but that there are now only 4,500. In Australia there were 42,000 in 1859, but 15,000 now, and in the United States, 107,000 in 1890, but 75,000 now.

Detroit Misprision Trial in Recess

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—With a warning to be on guard against intimidation attempts, Federal Judge Frank A. Picard yesterday released jurors in the Theodore Donay misprision of treason trial until the case is resumed Tuesday.

"You will advise the court immediately of any communication you receive," Judge Picard said. "In a case like this there are fanatics on both sides who might try to reach you and interfere with the orderly process of justice."

The court permitted the jury of nine women and three men to go to their homes because of the overcrowded condition of Detroit hotels.

Yesterday's hearing against the former Detroit importer, one of the few men in the nation's history to be tried on a 154-year-old law against concealing treason, progressed rapidly with attorneys indicating the case would go to the jury Tuesday.

Railroads Rally Public To Economize on Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Public co-operation in making the most of the available passenger facilities was urged by the railroads today in a statement by John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

Pointing out that "passenger travel on the roalroads now is twice what it was a year ago, and nearly four times what it was in 1939 before the war began," Mr. Pelley said that to carry this vastly increased travel, the railroads have just about the same number of passenger cars and engines which they had then.

"Other war needs make it impossible to get more, except for a limited number of troop sleepers which it is hoped will be built this summer," he explained.

"To move the 2,000,000 servicemen and women who travel each month under military orders in special cars and special trains, takes more than half of all the sleeping cars and about one-third of all the coaches.

"With what equipment is left, the railroads must move individual servicemen or smaller groups traveling under orders, soldiers and sailors on furlough, families visiting servicemen at camps, businessmen and other workers who must travel on war business, those who can no longer use their automobiles, and every other sort of traveler by rail.

"Railroads and railroad men are doing their best to meet this great and sudden increase in demand for service. In spite of the best that they can do, however, travelers sometimes have to wait at ticket windows and cannot always get the accommodations they desire on the day or the train on which they wish to travel. Occasionally, they cannot even get seats on certain trains, especially at week ends. But most travelers understand how these things are, and why the railroads cannot always accommodate them as they would wish to do.

"The railroads cannot say who should and who should not travel. That is a matter which each one must determine for himself in the light of circumstances which he alone knows. To those who must travel, however, the railroads suggest planning trips for the less-crowded days of the week and the least congested trains, prompt cancellation of reservations if plans are changed, and traveling 'light'—all to help make the most of the available space on trains."

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NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Children Deserting Books For Full and Part-Time Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The tightening manpower shortage has caused a rapid increase in the number of school children in New York City who are deserting school books for jobs, according to child care agencies here. There has been a 280 per cent increase in the illegal employment of children since 1940, it was reported.

Evidence of the growth of child labor is had in the figures of the Board of Education's Bureau of Attendance on issue of working permits. These showed a 376 per cent increase in full-time working papers in February of this year over the same month in 1940. At the same time there was a 700 per cent increase in the number of part-time working papers.

No accurate measure of illegal employment is possible, but authorities agree that there is a growing use of child labor, particularly in bowling alleys, small manufacturing establishments, cleaning houses and in domestic work.

George H. Chatfield, director of the Bureau of Attendance, reporting that illegal employment of children was increasing, stressed that his agency had never been adequately staffed to thoroughly investigate school absences.

The burden of enforcing laws to protect working children from exploitation rests with the New York State Labor Department's Bureau of Women and Children Labor Laws. Mrs. Felice Louria, acting supervising inspector of the Bureau said an increase in the number of requests were being made for employment of boys and 16 and 17 years of age from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

"We are trying to discourage this practice," she said, "although there is nothing in the law to prevent it. We point out to employers that both their production and the child's school work will suffer."

Both school and labor department workers voiced concern over the increase in illegal child labor, recalling that children who worked during World War I were found afterward to be underdeveloped physically and mentally.

Big Cuts Asked In N. Y. C. Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Forceful arguments for reduction of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's executive budget of $573,071,123 for 1943-44 were made by business, taxpayer, real estate, and civic groups at a public hearing before the Finance Committee of the City Council here yesterday.

Among those who took the lead for drastic retrenchment of City expenses to cancel a 16-point rise in the basic real estate tax inherent in the budget as it now stands were the Citizens' Budget Commission, the Association of Commerce and Industry, the Committee to Balance the Budget Through Sensible Economies, the Real Estate Board of New York and about 25 other organizations and a number of individual taxpayers.

William T. Middleton, Executive Director of the Citizens' Budget Commission, recommended cuts totaling $22,652,863, while Leo J. McDermott, Research Director of the Commerce and Industry Association, called for a total cut of $13,854,482.

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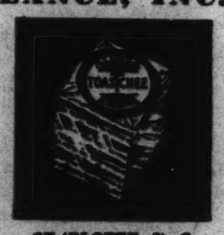

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Budget Terms Arranged in Accordance with Government Regulations

FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR

Clubwomen's Parley Widely Varied

Subjects ranging from the selection and care of clothing to war in the Pacific, will engage the attention of members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs June 3 and 4 at their annual convention, to be held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott. Distinguished speakers will be presented on the program of the two-day session by Mrs. Herbert F. French, the President; and, on Saturday, the Junior Membership Department will have its conference.

At the morning session, Thursday, June 3, Stuart F. Heinritz, will discuss "Taking the Red Tape Out of Government." At the afternoon session, Mrs. Susan Haile Richards, Vice-Chairman of the New York Dress Institute, will talk on "What You Can Buy and How to Take Care of It," and Mrs. Nila Magidoff, wife of the NBC correspondent in Moscow, will tell of the women of Russia.

A tea for incoming and outgoing presidents will be held in the ballroom at the close of the afternoon program. In the evening, Governor Saltonstall and Col. Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippine Army, are scheduled to speak.

Friday morning, the Chairman of the Education Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., will be presented as the guest speaker on the subject, "The Ramparts We Watch," and Princess Paul Sapieha will discuss "Books as a Bridge Between Two Worlds." State chairmen of the different departments of the Federation will be available for conferences after this session.

Award Announcements

The afternoon speaker will be Mrs. William A. Lydgate, Editor of the Gallup Poll, who will interpret "Public Opinion on the Postwar World." Announcements also will be made of awards and scholarships, and the members will go on a bird walk after the session. The closing session will depart from consideration of serious subjects and be devoted to a program of Latin-American and Spanish music and dances by Teresita and Emilio Osta, following the presentation of newly elected Federation officers. Mrs. Earl Weidner, Chairman of Music, will be in charge of the music at all of the sessions.

Dr. S. Chandra-Sekhar, Hindu writer and lecturer, is scheduled to address the Junior Membership Saturday night on "America's Mission in Asia."

The slate of officers to be elected at the convention includes:

President, Mrs. Herbert French; First Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin Troland; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood; Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. Chesley York; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George E. Wilson; Clerk, Mrs. Edward H. Averill; Treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Merrill.

The directors are: First District, Mrs. Harry N. Girard; Second, Mrs. Francis B. Cushing; Third, Mrs. Irving Wood Reynolds; Fourth, Mrs. F. Allen Burt; Fifth, Mrs. Herbert G. Austin; Sixth, Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding; Seventh, Mrs. Charles C. Kolster; Eighth, Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley; Ninth, Miss Vera F. Gould; Tenth, Mrs. Frederick C. Smith; Eleventh, Mrs. G. Frederick H. Morang; Twelfth, Mrs. Paul C. Grant, Jr.; Thirteenth, Mrs. Albert Farnsworth; Fourteenth, Mrs. Harry E. Barlow; Fifteenth, Mrs. Frank D. Rugg.

To Serve for United Nations Group

Ushers for the United Nations Association benefit, which will be held at the Exeter Street Theater, Monday evening, May 17, left to right—Sally Gerwe of Minneapolis, Judy Brown of Buffalo, N. Y. and Betty McMillan of Concord, N. H., who with the other ushers will wear authentic costumes of the nations involved. Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, chairman of the affair, brought the costumes from overseas. The program includes a special showing of "United We Stand," a film chronicle of history since Versailles, with Lowell Thomas as commentator, and songs and dances by members of the Polonaise Society. The Association was formerly the League of Nations Association.

Care Talks End

Thirty teen-age girls, members of the Girl Scout, Girl Reserve, and Camp Fire organizations, this morning completed 10 hours of lectures on child care. These lectures constituted the first part of a Junior Child Care Course organized under the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and designed to train these girls to serve as volunteer assistants in day-care centers, nursery schools and on playgrounds this coming summer.

The course also includes eight hours of observation and 24 hours of actual practice. Upon the satisfactory completion of the whole, each girl will receive a certificate from the Division of Health and Social Services of the Committee on Public Safety.

This is the first such course to be given in or around Boston, according to Mrs. George Kealey, Program Chairman of the Coston Council of Girl Scouts. Mrs. Walter Bieringer, who helped to organize it, delivered the last lecture this morning. This was followed by a written examination. The other lecturers, all of them experienced in the field, have been Miss Mary Catharine Starr, a teacher at Simmons College; Mrs. Lucy Mitchell of the Robert Gould Shaw House, Miss Alice Miflin of Hale House, and Miss Martha Chandler of the Ruggles Street Nursery School. During their recent vacation, the girls spent several hours observing at the latter place.

The girls are most enthusiastic, reports Mrs. Kealey. From observation of younger members of their own families they come to class fairly popping with questions—everything from "Should Junior be allowed to listen to the Lone Ranger program on the radio?" to "What should you do if Susy won't eat her carrots?"

Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, and Camp Fire Girls, all three of which are members of the Greater Boston Community Fund, are convinced this is one way they can make a definite contribution to the present emergency.

New England Iron Days

New England's world-wide reputation as an iron-producing center—200 years ago—is recalled in "Steel Facts," published by the "Iron and Steel" Institute. Salisbury, Conn., then America's most flourishing iron-making region, had 27 blast furnaces which produced much of the iron used for guns during the Revolutionary War. Today its mines are a series of lakes. Steel, taking the place of iron after the Civil War, put Pittsburgh on the industrial map and removed Salisbury.

'Beveridge Plan' Talk by Author At Institute

Sir William Beveridge, author of the "Beveridge Plan," is expected to address this year's Summer Institute for Social Progress when it meets from June 17 to 27 at Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff, N. Y. The British economist will talk on "Social Security in Great Britain."

Another speaker will be the Hon. Walter Nash, New Zealand's Ambassador to the United States, whose topic will be "Uniting Today for World Order Tomorrow."

The Institute for the past 10 years has been held at Wellesley College, but transportation difficulties this year brought about the change of locale.

The theme chosen for the coming series of round tables, forums, and discussion groups is "Issues Today Determining Democracy Tomorrow." Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, heads the program committee, and the faculty leader is to be Dr. J. Stewart Burgess, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Temple University.

Harvard Catalogue Still Rich in Courses

Despite Harvard University's accelerated war program facilities for a liberal arts education are being maintained, according to the new catalogue of courses for 1943-44 just released by Dean Paul H. Buck of the faculty of Arts and Sciences. A rich choice in all fields of the curriculum emphasizes Harvard's determination to maintain continuity of instruction outside war courses.

"A regular civilian education will continue as long as there are students," declared Dean Buck. The new year begins July 6, according to present plans, and the winter term begins Nov. 1. The spring term will begin March 6, 1944.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Newsletter; Postcript. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRG, 11.88 meg., 25.6m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls From London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRG, 11.88 meg., 25.6m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venesuelan Folk-lore Music. YVARN, 6.30 meg., 48.4m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes, Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Tabacalera Nacional Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9m.

For Sunday, May 9

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Heading News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.88 meg., 25.6m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Popular Music. YVSRN, 4.20 meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.

London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-Up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Guatemala—10:35 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—11:00 p. m. Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Program

WFCM, Boston (50.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ music.
3:15 p. m.—Dinah Dale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—What They May Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Voices of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WAAB, Boston (44.5mc), and WDRC, Hartford, Conn. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix; Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—John Charles Thomas; Mary Martin; Hartford Mother's Day.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British-American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures of Bulldog Drummond.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—News Service.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
9:00 p. m.—Musical Heather News.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commenta.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Air Raid Rules in Braille Distributed in Connecticut

The CD Reporter

More than 500 special Braille editions of instructions on air raid precautions have been distributed by the Connecticut War Council's associate committee for the blind, which is headed by Helen Keller of Westport, blind author and educator.

In addition, 2,000 printed lists of instructions have been distributed to the families and friends of blind persons who are unable to read Braille. The instructions begin with a message from Miss Keller as follows:

"Dear Friends: These are the days when we all huddle closer together as the shadows of world tragedy fall around us. Yet out of the night that covers us we too can say, our hearts are strong and of good courage. As an honorary member of the air raid protection division of the Connecticut War Council, I have been privileged to visit some of the report centers of the State, and I bear proud witness to the splendid network of vigilance with which they stand ready to shield us if danger approached. I was filled with admiration and confidence to see such a home bulwark of safety and intelligent effort for all the people normal and handicapped alike. So we need have no fear, since that organized humane thought and devotion are placed at our service. Then there is always the Divine Citadel—the presence of Him who giveth us unfailing defenses—faith and the feeling that we are part of America's epic struggle towards victory and world decency."

Scrap Collections

Funds raised through scrap collections in Hartford provide breakfasts for selectees leaving the city for camp. The salvage committee has authorized expenditure of $4,099 for bacon and eggs for the boys.

Boy Scouts Help

Boy Scouts of New Hampshire are to be used in an effort to boost collections of fats. Reports indicate that the State is lagging behind the other New England States. It is planned to have the Scouts make regular collections from house to house, thus saving women from the inconvenience of saving and keeping the fats during warm weather. The boys will receive five cents a pound for all waste fats delivered to renderers, the money to be added to the troop fund.

Women Wardens

Johnston, R. I., finds that there are no more men from which to draw air raid wardens, and has begun a campaign to recruit women wardens. If women fail to volunteer in sufficient numbers, it is planned to make wardens of the older air raid messengers, and to drop the entrance age for boys to replace them.

Berkshire Meeting

Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the New England Civilian Defense Area, will be one of the speakers when the Berkshire county volunteers hold a convention in the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield, May 22. During the session it is planned to have round table meetings for controlers, chief wardens, town and city chairmen, evacuation, and women's defense corps workers.

Boy Fire Fighters

New Hampshire is rapidly setting up a state-wide organization to train boys in the technique of fighting forest fires. One such group comprises 65 boys of Sanborn seminary at Kingston. West Lebanon high school has two groups of 10 boys each in training.

Blackouts Urged

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut urges more practice blackouts in order that the State's preparations may be as nearly perfect as possible. "We all hope and pray that the bombers never come," he said in a recent broadcast, "but the best guarantee we ourselves can provide to keep them away is to be ready, everlastingly, grimly, tirelessly, ready."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Rays and Naldi. 8:30. Two special performances Sunday, 3 and 8:30. (Last day.)

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

Tonight

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
"Artists' Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Salute to our Armed Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Regis College Glee Club, Conducted by Mary Louise Gallen:
"The Year's at the Spring" ..... Cain
Moonlight Serenade ..... Drigo
"Dance, Ye Gypsies!" ..... Brahms
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Consertstuck for Piano and Orchestra ..... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin
Sunday, at 8:15
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Largo from the Opera "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jeanie Maria Sanroma
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Boston debut recital by Eileen Farrell, soprano. Giuseppe Bamboschek, accompanist. 3.

The College Club, Commonwealth Avenue—Concert of Chamber Music for the benefit of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra Music Fund. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 2:30. "Man Hunt." 1:05.

Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 3:45, 6:45, 9:30.

Fenway—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari, 12:35, 3:35, 6:25, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Harding. 3:20, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:25, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Ritter's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 10:15 a. m.; 12:40, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 4:35, 9:25.

Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:36. "Hi Ya, Chum," Rita Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:36, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 4:30, 7:35, 10.

Paramount—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:38.

RKO-Boston—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:30, 8:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Hit Parade of 1943," 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:45. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 8:16.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction." "Mission Accomplished." "Diving Daredevils." "On the Road to Mon-terrey." "Hold Your Temper." "Thunderbolt Fighters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"Scenic North Africa." "Boating With Ted Husing." "Saboteur." "Popular Science." "A Puppeteon." "Silencio." "A Raid in a Flying Fort," color cartoons and half an hour news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 1:15, 3:30, 7:15, 9:30. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 1:15, 5:30, 9:30.

Uptown—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:40, 4:50, 8:00. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:40, 4:50, 8:00. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "The Purple V," J. Archer. "Mugtown," Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Bagins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Air at the Front in North Africa." Coolidge Corner: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly." Ann Miller, William Wright.

Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant." Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. News and Shorts. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Fall In," William Tracy. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2, 8.

University: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran, H. Hilliard. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi.

Codman Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Caliboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. Continuous from 1:30.

Franklin Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Caliboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. Continuous from 1:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Eyes of the Underworld." Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Park: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Mystic: "Chetniks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, Rochester. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 10:15, 6:30, 9:28.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "How's About It? Abbott and Costello. 1:15, 4:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Rudy Vallee. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. Continuous 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "City Without Man," Linda Darnell.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers, Elviry. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond Line of Duty."

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

Strand: "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "The Traitor Within," J. Parker, D. Barry.

Capitol: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera: "Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Jail House Blues," Nat Pendleton, Anne Gwynne. 2:05, 7:31. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:24, 8:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McRae. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.

Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sin Town," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.

WEYMOUTH—Derby: In Theater: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Cesar Romero. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, M. Montez. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Saludos Amigos." "Squadron Leader X." Ann Dvorak, Rita Fortmann. 2:30, 7:30.

A Concert of Music by Stravinsky

Mixed up with painting and architecture, music came to peculiar notice at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon through presentation of works by Igor Stravinsky. The occasion was arranged as a memorial to Frederick Randolph Grace, the first sacrifice of the Harvard University faculty to the war.

In an ambiency where pictures by Maillol and Picasso and plans and drawings by Wright are shown to delight and instruct the public, solo singing and ensemble playing of instruments were made to sound for an end-of-day hour and a half. Museum walls and cases for the silent exhibits, and a courtyard for the concert, the purpose evidently was to prove before the academic community that all art, as advanced intellectuals have long been telling us, is one, being divisible only in technical and mechanical ways.

Quite an assemblage of performers was called on to illustrate Stravinsky's contribution to modern art, comprising Olga Averino, soprano, Richard Burgin, violinist, Melville Smith and Edward Ballantine, pianists, and eight players from the wood and brass sections of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The showbill listed items dating from 1907 to 1932, covering in fair measure the composer's career as thus far run.

To look back to the beginning of the present century, there was a young composer in Russia by name of Stravinsky who gave promise of becoming a first-rate nuisance, at least to the conservative of his fellow countrymen. Accordingly, he was put, after the maner of a personage in Slavic, not to say Greek, folklore, in a barrel and tossed into the sea.

He reached shore all right in foreign parts; and far from home he achieved the most heroic name of his musical day. Later, repenting of his high and rash deeds, he turned scholar. To finish the matter, he became a lecturer and a teacher at Harvard; and when he thus briefly laid aside composing for talking, nobody who heard him will forget how he abused that Tsar Saltan's son and that Perseus of a former time, Wagner.

The works chosen for the courtyard meeting were evidently thought of as representing the composer in a realistic way; an exact portrayal of the man of music, no flattery. In the playing category they were Duo Concertant for Violin and Piano (Mr. Burgin and Mr. Smith), Sérénade en La for piano alone (Mr. Ballantine), and Octet for Wind Instruments (Mr. Laurent, flute; Mr. Polatschek, clarinet; Messrs. Allard and Laus, bassoons; Messrs. Mager and Lafosse, trumpets; and Messrs. Richman and Coffey, trombones). In the singing-accompanying line they were "The Cloister," "Forget-me-nots," "The Dove," and Four Russian Songs (Mme. Averino and Mr. Smith). Briefly to remark, a first-time listener might wonder how a composer of such acclaim as Stravinsky's could have written the Duo Concertant, the Sérénade, and the vocal pieces, they are so dull. The same listener might as readily conclude that nobody but a composer of Stravinsky's modernistic renown could have shaped a construction like the Octet, it is so original and brilliant. The Octet bears date of 1923, a moment when Stravinsky was becoming, but had not quite become, regenerate and neo-classic.

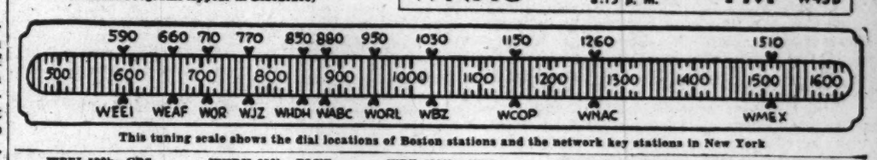
W. P. T.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, May 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc
Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, May 9
Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication. 2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1130kc), Christian

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News.
12:15	Michael O'Shea	Bond Wagon Quiz	Eisenhower-Giraud: talks	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-wood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Golden Melodies	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express. Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	"Uncle Sam": drama	Melodies for Strings	Ind'str'l Democracy Conf	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Vera M. Dean	Victory Varieties	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	College Glee Club	Victory Varieties	Roy Shield and Company	Dodgers baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Victory Varieties	Sports program	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Victory Varieties	Sports program	Dodgers baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books':	Little Concert	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof J. Frederick	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Dodgers baseball game	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Walpole Salute	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	Dodgers baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Josef Stepak's Orchestra; guest soloists	Southern Symphony Or.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15	Sports program		Edwin MacArthur, cond.	Sports Comments	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30	United We Stand		Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music; drama; speakers	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:45	We Stand: Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies		Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00	U. S. Navy Band	Saturday Afternoon Revue: Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	U. S. Navy Band		Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:30	Studio Speaker		Weatherman's Chorus	Sports Matinee	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:45	Bobby Tucker, songs	Bol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00	News; Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Gene Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton: Fighting for Home: String Orch.	"Adventures of Nero Wolfe": drama	William Eng. talk	William Eng. talk
6:45	Bill Elliott, songs			Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	'They Burned the Books':	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Paul Muni, narrator	London: variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	American Music Festival
7:45		Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Victory Day: Servicemen
8:00	Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15		Boston "Pops" Orch.	comedy serial	Press Roundup; news	Tommy Dart's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Truth or Consequences:	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Thomas L.

April Breaks Ship Output Record in N. E.

Log of the Port of Boston

Shipyards of New England contributed nine vessels to the nation's April total of 157 craft put into service, a figure that broke all records for ship production for one month.

Figures of the United States Maritime Commission, just issued, show that eight vessels of the EC-2 cargo type were delivered in April from the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Company, of South Portland, Maine, formerly the South Portland Company. The ninth vessel was of similar type and was delivered from the Walsh-Kaiser Company, Inc., at Providence, the first to be delivered from the former Rheem yard.

April totals for the nation brought the figures thus far in 1943 up to 536 ships aggregating 5,370,200 tons deadweight. This more than equals the total tonnage constructed during the first nine months of the record-breaking year of 1942.

Unique Dinner

One of the most unique dinner meetings to be planned by the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States has been arranged for Wednesday May 12 at the Army Base, South Boston, through invitation of Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation. The dinner is to be served "mess kit" style and because it is in a military reservation, those attending will assemble at the main gate of the Army Base at 5:30 p. m. to be "processed" for admission. After dinner, and the annual election of officers, a "tour" will be made for inspection of equipment, rationing, clothing and a "ferry" trip taken to Castle Island to look over the port development there.

River Bridge Rules

Temporary regulations have been promulgated for the duration of the war whereby the owner of, or agency controlling, the highway bridge of the Metropolitan District Commission across the Mystic opposite Harvard Street, Medford, will not be required to keep a draw tender in constant attendance at the bridge. Whenever a vessel, unable to pass under the closed bridge desires to pass through the draw, between 6 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., on week days, notice to that effect shall be given to the authorized representative of the owner at least one hour in advance of the time the vessel desires to pass through the bridge. Notice must be given not later than 4 p. m. if the draw is desired to be opened between 4:30 p. m. and 8 a. m. Notice to this effect was issued by the local United States Army Engineers.

Status of Pilotage

Because most ocean traffic in and out of American ports today is operated by the War Shipping Administration which makes its own contracts for pilotage and the services of steamship agents at the various ports, the Office of Price Administration has exempted from price control charges and fees for pilotage and service of steamship agents, effective May 8.

Ladies' Night

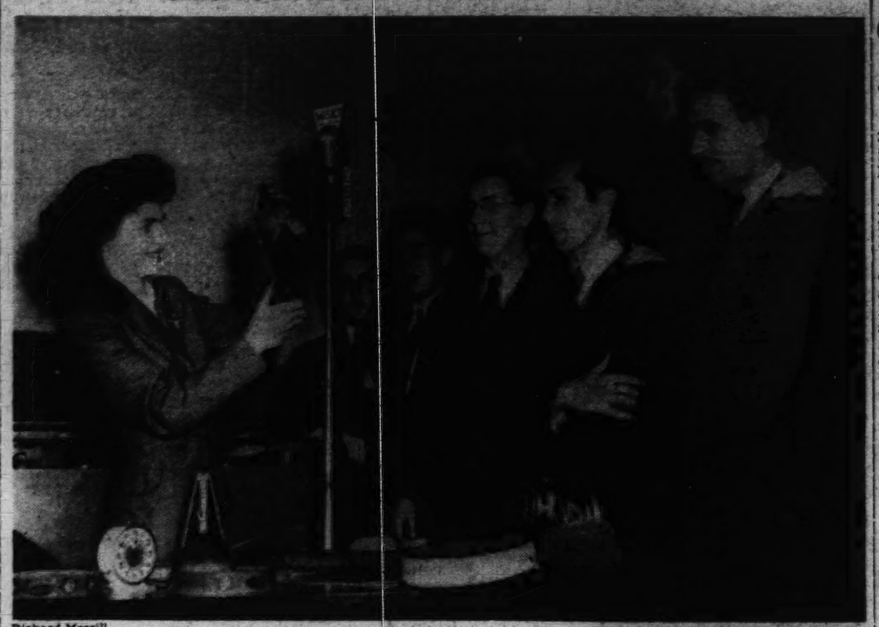
Boston's historic Marine Society —said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world—plans its annual Ladies' Night May 11 at the Parker House. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President of the Society, is to preside.

Discontinuing Publication

Federal economy is credited with the plan, just announced, to discontinue the weekly issue of Domestic Commerce, published by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The publication will continue as a monthly, however.

Leon Stone.

Announcers' Class at WEEI



Richard Merrill

Radio Station Trains 'Voices'

Top—Marjorie Ochs, head of the sound effects and transcription department of radio station WEEI, demonstrates the production of sound effects to class of would-be announcers. Lower—Arthur F. Edes, Radio Director of Emerson College of Oratory, who conducted the special course for Station WEEI.

'Mass Production' Applied To Field of Radio Announcers

Harold E. Fellows, general manager of Station WEEI in Boston, today knows that the Jeffersonian principle of "enlightened selfishness" pays off—in announcers.

As a result of a ten-week war emergency course for announcers initiated and sponsored by Mr. Fellows, his own station, and other stations in New England—some of them members of rival networks—have secured announcer replacements with draft-deferred status.

The course was directed by Arthur F. Edes, Radio Director of Emerson College of Oratory, who was formerly production manager for WEEI.

Early this year, it became apparent to Mr. Fellows that his station would have to train its own announcers, and that other stations might be in the same fix, because of the rapid absorption of regular announcers into the armed services. A public-service-minded official, Mr. Fellows had a theory that a group of men could be trained as easily and as rapidly as a few.

Course Drawn Up

He broached the idea to Mr. Edes who proved to be highly enthusiastic about it. Together with Lloyd G. Del Castillo, former program director of WEEI who recently went to Hollywood, Mr. Edes drew up a course of concentrated study for the announcing course. WEEI advertised, just once, over the air and in the newspapers, for candidates.

Mr. Edes and Mr. Del Castillo had known the maxim that "everybody wants to get into radio" but the truth of it had never dawned on them—until the day after the announcements when 600 applications were received. One hundred and thirty were from women who had to be informed, with regret, that the course was open only to men.

The irony of turning away women candidates was apparent in the station's explanation that fully nine-tenths of the letters from candidates began: "My wife just heard you say over the radio, etc.," "My wife just read in the paper," "My wife insists that my voice sounds good over the phone so . . ."

From Many Fields

The candidates came from diverse fields. The only restriction WEEI placed on applicants was that they be from classes of military deferment. Some letters came from ministers with a keen eye for additional revenue. Lawyers, whose practice had been seriously cut by gasoline rationing, applied. Some came from newspapermen who felt they could write and, therefore, read news. Politicians—rather well known—also applied. Some had physical handicaps. One was blind. He translated his test material into braille, fastened the copy to his vest, and read it by running his fingers rapidly over it.

Auditions — brisk but not brusque since WEEI's slogan—sincerely carried out—is "The Friendly Voice of CBS in Boston"—were conducted for as many as 125 candidates an evening. Audition material was passed out for study. A young woman attendant escorted each candidate to the audition microphone where he was met by Mr. Edes, introduced to the microphone, and put at ease.

Eased Into Script

Applicants were eased into the script by kindly questioning on their names, addresses, family ties, or other personal items that might occur to the audition staff. Candidates were based on personality, voice quality, appearance, and adjustability. By the end of one week all candidates had been heard and 12 selected to attend the announcing course.

Every night for ten weeks Mr. Edes tutored the group of 12 young men on diction, phrasing, voice control, how to approach a mike, how to read a clock radio fashion, and radio nomenclature. Four nights a week he gave his pupils this elementary instruction. On the fifth evening departmental managers of the WEEI staff discoursed on their particular fields of radiocasting.

Graduation exercises consisted of an address by General Manager Fellows. He made clear that he had no ulterior motives in training them; that they need feel no embarrassment when choosing a station. They were ready for employment and were free to negotiate for themselves.

As a result, two went to WLAW, CBS station in Lawrence; two went to WJAR, NBC station in Providence; two are working at WEEI; and one is working at WORC, Blue Network outlet in Worcester. Five others will be available for employment this summer.

A new school course will be started immediately by Mr. Edes.

Legion Puts War Ahead of Planning

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8 (AP) —The American Legion's Executive Committee at the end of a three-day meeting here turned down a recommendation by its Foreign Relations Committee that the organization go on record as supporting a resolution now pending in Congress to provide for immediate postwar planning.

At the same time a proposal was adopted that said:

"It (the Foreign Relations Committee) also is convinced that if the American people are overenthusiastic in drafting a postwar program, they may be lulled into a false notion that victory is close at hand and become oblivious to the grave problems of global war that confront this and other countries allied with America."

The 1943 convention, to be held Sept. 21, 22 and 23 at Omaha, Neb., will follow the same lines as the 1942 session in Kansas City and will be devoid of parades, funmaking and jollification that has gone with Legion conventions of the past.

Oil for Hot Water Purposes Planned

Extra fuel oil rations will be permitted this year to apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings for production of increased hot water where necessary, the Office of Price Administration announces. Last season such adjustment was not allowed.

"Experience has shown," admits OPA, "that in some cases larger rations are needed as the number of occupants has increased since the original ration was issued." The new regulation applies only to hot water.

No After-War Joblessness Is Group's Aim

"Make unemployment impossible after the war."

That is the challenge presented to Massachusetts businessmen today as the result of a meeting of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission for National Defense at the University Club last night.

Several hundred committees are already at work throughout the United States, according to John F. Tinsley, Chairman of the Committee, to make postwar unemployment "out of the question." Swinging from wartime to peacetime production, he said, is going to call for the most intelligent kind of planning.

"But the country will not tolerate unemployment after the war," he cautioned, "and it's up to the nation's businessmen to see that there is no idleness."

He defended the Government's changing pattern of war activities, the cutting and cancellation of contracts, as necessary in the face of changing war conditions. While these tactics were hard on business, he said, they were better than clinging to old patterns in the face of changing strategies.

Gen. Burton O. Lewis, chief of the Boston Ordnance District, told the Committee that Massachusetts was one of the most prominent states in the war effort, that local industry has far exceeded the highest hopes of those in Washington. He praised industry for its co-operation and ability to meet all the complexities of changing Government strategy.

New Englanders In Army Fatalities

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 186 United States soldiers killed in action in the Alaskan, European, North African, Pacific, Southwest Pacific areas and the Philippines. Sixteen New Englanders, including men from each State with the exception of New Hampshire, were included.

The New Englanders, with next of kin:

North African Area

Connecticut

Kern, Private First Class Philip H., Frederick Kern, father, Chester.
Patchell, Private Charles R., Harry B. Patchell, father, West Haven.

Maine

Shannon, Technician Fifth Grade Elwood C., Charles H. Shannon, father, Houlton.

Massachusetts

Beebe, Corporal Joseph E., Mrs. Alfreda P. Beebe, wife, Belmont.
Duggan, Private Thomas F., Richard Duggan, father, Worcester.
Gibeau, Private First Class John A., Mrs. Diana Gibeau, mother, Lawrence.
Govoni, Staff Sergeant Harold F., Mrs. Madeline Govoni, mother, Kingston.
Kordana, Technician Fifth Grade Theodore S., Mrs. Katherine Kordana, mother, Adams.
McDonough, Private Michael E., Mrs. Ellen McDonough, mother, Norwood.
Snyder, Private First Class Charles R., Mrs. Claire T. Snyder, wife, Burlington.
Stanton, Private William M., Mrs. Theresa Stanton, mother, Waltham.
Sugrue, Second Lieutenant James F., John J. Sugrue, father, Leicester.
Wasuk, Private First Class Michael, John Wasuk, brother, Pittsfield.

Rhode Island

Hird, Private First Class Charles M., Mrs. Gertrude S. Hird, mother, Providence.
Hunt, Private First Class Henry H., Jr., Mrs. Eva C. Hunt, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Westover, Private Cedric G., Lester Westover, father, North Troy.

Service Forces Of Army Have 35 P.C. Women

Women now hold approximately 35 per cent of the 985,000 positions in the Army Service Forces, James P. Mitchell, Director of the Industrial Personnel Division, stated yesterday at a First Service Command personnel conference at the Hotel Statler.

Recruiting of women has been done with the idea of replacing, and not displacing, men, Mr. Mitchell said. "The replacement of a man subject to military duty by a woman worker accomplishes a double purpose," he pointed out. "A man has been made available to the armed services and the continuance of the job he leaves has been assured."

Maximum utilization of Army Service Forces manpower was termed the immediate objective that must be solved to secure the efficiency and production goals that have been set for the home front, Mr. Mitchell declared.

Earlier, J. A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, predicted that two thirds of all physically fit men, married or single, with children or without, will be in the armed forces before the end of the year. Mr. Smith said his prediction applied to men within the present draft age group of 18 to 38.

Communities were urged to do more to help war-working women by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick of the New England Shipbuilding Company, South Portland, Maine.

In a discussion upon absenteeism, Mrs. Herrick declared it was as high among men as women in some instances, but by discrimination in the selection of women much of it could be avoided among women.

Mrs. Herrick stressed the importance of proper facilities for women workers in war plants. Women had responded notably to nourishing and hot lunches, and rest rooms for relaxation between shifts.

Addresses were given today by officers connected with the records and pay roll, civilian personnel, classification, and training divisions of the Service Force.

CIO Group Urges Robertson Plan

In an effort to obtain what they believe are "real price control measures" and support for labor's version of the pay-as-you-go tax plan, the so-called Robertson plan, four Greater Boston locals of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, today announced that they have written to President Roosevelt asking him to take action on their measure.

Committees from the locals have already visited Massachusetts Congressmen, the letter stated, in order to "express their strong desire for support of the elimination of the present manpower directive which acts only as a freeze-wage order; to obtain support of real price control measures; to urge that teeth be put into the rationing program and to get action on grade labeling; and finally, to seek support for the Robertson plan as opposed to the Ruml plan and other plans. Claim was made in the letter that the Ruml and other plans do nothing but increase the tax burden on the worker groups to the benefit of the higher income brackets.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, butter, and coffee will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" and "F" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

Tomorrow—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Pulling for Victory

Associated Press from United States Navy

Mary Dodge

Former bank worker of Boston, grits her teeth and digs in for the final examinations that will make her a full-fledged aviation metalsmith. Symbolizing the vim and determination of the Waves to do their part in winning the war, Miss Dodge here takes a mighty pull on a machine shop vise at a United States Naval Training School in Norman, Okla., where she is working with metals and grease for four months to qualify for a Navy rating of metalsmith or machinist mate. Upon completion of the preliminary course, Miss Dodge will go to some specialist school to learn a trade that will enable her to release some man in the Navy for combat duty.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Weston League of Women Voters—Annual meeting at home of Mrs. Charles K. Cummings, Jr., 348 Boston Post Road, 2 p. m. Edmund Stevens, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent recently returned from the Middle East, will speak on "The North African Campaign" at 3 p. m. Guests welcome.

Women's Musicians' Club—Annual meeting, Y. M. C. A., 7:30 p. m.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Annual meeting, Newton Centre Women's Club House; luncheon, 12:30; business, 1:45 p. m. Miss Marjorie Shepard will entertain with impersonations and readings.

D. A. R.—Lucy Jackson Chapter, annual meeting at Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m. Mrs. Holcombe H. Brown and Mrs. Benjamin Rae will report on the recent Continental Congress.

Tuesday

Newtonville Woman's Club—Marion Hertha Clark, speaker, "It's on the Air," 2:30 p. m.

Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff—Russian tea, Cambridge Boat Club, 4 to 6 p. m. Admission: $1 (or more) in war stamps.

International Institute—Aquilo Club, business meeting and dance, 8 p. m. Servicemen welcome.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters—Annual meeting, Y. W. C. A. Morning and afternoon sessions.

Professional Women's Club—Annual meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m. Twelfth annual Choral Group concert, 8:15 p. m. Marion Rice Johnson, Chairman; Erdine F. Tredennick Oedel, conductor.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Annual meeting, 11 a. m., and May Breakfast, 1 p. m., at Women's Republican Club. Alice Wallace Troy, speaker, "Behind the Scenes in a Broadcasting Station." Music by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wellcome.

Women's Committee, Crosseup-Pishon Post, A. L.—Sixth annual rummage sale. Horticultural Hall.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—"Books in Pageantry" luncheon and show, 12:30 p. m., directed by Mrs. Derby Brown. Mrs. Helen Alden Woodworth is Chairman of the program and author of the show, which is a review of book titles.

Braintree Garden Club—Open meeting, Masonic Hall, 2 p. m. Program will include a play, "The Marigold Pudding," staged by Miss Christine Curtis; also a penny and white elephant sale.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Annual meeting, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m. Miss Christine Adams will give program of songs and character sketches, followed by tea at Loring-Greenough House.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Annual meeting and luncheon, Y. W. C. A., 1:30 p. m. Two-piano program by Mrs. Z. William Colson and Mrs. Herman H. Petzold.

D. A. R.—Hannah Goddard Chapter, final meeting, Leyden Church Parish House, 2:45 p. m.; board meets at 1:45. Co-hostesses: Miss Abbie Conant and Mrs. Herbert R. Sylvester. Mrs. Frederick A. Singleton and Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter will report on the State conference and the Continental Congress.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Annual meeting, Mrs. Carle W. Malley, hostess, 2 p. m.

Wednesday

Massachusetts League of Women Voters—Last day of annual convention, Y. W. C. A.

International Institute—Whist benefit for work among Polish inmates at Long Island Hospital, 8 p. m.

Society of Harvard Dames—Annual luncheon followed by bridge, Harvard Faculty Club, 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, annual meeting at home of the Misses Baldwin, 233 Fisher Avenue, Brookline. Mrs. Harriett Warner Baxter and Mrs. Frank E. Roberts will report on the Continental Congress. Mrs. Charles F. Angell, Jr., will sing. Old Colony Chapter, annual meeting at home of Mrs. Frank L. Cobb, Regent, 408 Main Street, Hingham. Luncheon at 12:30 will precede business meeting, Mrs. L. M. Eaton, Chairman.

Thursday

Business and Professional Women's Club—International Relations Round Table, 43 Charles Street, 5:45 p. m.; Mme. Nina Magidoff, speaker.

Dell Collectors of America—Annual Treasure Day, Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, 2 p. m.; Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, President, in charge.

Women Organists' Club—Musical program open to public, Greenwood Memorial Church, Washington Street, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Professional Women's Club — Annual meeting and luncheon of Dramatic Workshop Group, Y. W. C. A., 12:30 p. m.

Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts—Annual luncheon, Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m. Polly Paine will speak on interior decorating.

New England Woman's Press Association—Annual dinner, Women's Republican Club.

Presidents' Club of Massachusetts — Annual luncheon Women's Republican Club, 1 p. m.; reception, 12:30. Program by Jeanne Welty, "The Invincible Miss Kemble, English Actress."

Friday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Canning lecture and demonstration by Miss Ruth U. Weld, Perkins Hall, 10 a. m. No reservations necessary.

Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Annual meeting, 10:30 a. m.; F. C. Moore, speaker, Arthur Hiltz, soloist. The Day Nursery will entertain. Luncheon, 12:30; tour of Industries, 1 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Republican Club—Annual meting and luncheon, at clubhouse, 12 noon, Mrs. Max Ulin presiding.

Daughters of the American Revolution—Massachusetts Ex-Regents' Club, annual meeting, Hotel Touraine, 2 p. m. Luncheon at 12:30, in charge of Mrs. H. Walter Allen.

Whistler Canvas And Saltonstall Crest at Museum

Newly acquired treasures at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, include a Javanese stone head of Buddha 11 centuries old, a Whistler painting entitled "The Lagoon, Venice: Nocturne in Blue and Silver," a French limestone relief of the thirteenth century, an Alsatian alabaster sculpture of the fifteenth century, and an embroidered panel of the Saltonstall coat-of-arms.

The head of Buddha, the gift of George Holden Tinkham, former Representative for Massachusetts in Congress, and obtained by him in Djokjakarta in 1927, comes from the Temple of Chandi Sewu, now in ruins. This temple was built about 780 A. D. and housed some of the finest Buddhist monuments in Java.

The Whistler canvas shows the dome and campanile of San Giorgio Maggiore outlined dimly against the midnight sky, with a three-masted schooner at the left, and four shadowy gondolas in the foreground. The artist lived in Venice from 1879 to 1880.

Miss Ann Saltonstall, daughter of Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall of Connecticut, embroidered the heraldic panel in the eighteenth century.

Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) — The Navy has announced 9 casualties including one killed and 8 missing. In addition, five previously reported "missing" were announced as killed.

This brings to 24,914 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,182 killed, 4,664 wounded and 13,607 missing.

The casualties announced (those listed are Navy noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

Massachusetts

Farrell, Vincent George, killed. (Reported missing March 14. Mother, Mrs. Mary Alice Farrell, Boston.

Maine 'Mother' To Servicemen Going to Pops

Mrs. Corine Albert of Madawaska, Maine, week-end "mother" to 10,000 Greater Boston servicemen, spent this morning seeing the historical sights of old Boston, caught up on her shopping this afternoon and was scheduled to go to the Pops at Symphony Hall tonight.

Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations, Mrs. Albert is in Boston as the representative of all the mothers of Uncle Sam's forces in the district on Mother's Day. Mrs. Albert received the signal honor because her son, Corporal Conrad J. Albert, of the Marines, is the millionth man to join the Buddies Club on Boston Common.

Corporal Albert was proud today. It isn't every fellow, he said, who can share his mother with 10,000 lonesome buddies. Mrs. Albert, meanwhile, was just beginning to realize the significance of the honor after the day's round of activities in her behalf. She arrived at the North Station last night and was taken to the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Tomorrow, Mother's Day, the soldiers' "mother" will be kept busy from the time she attends church until she winds up at the Buddies Club for luncheon and an entertainment in her honor from 5 to 7 p. m.

At 11 a. m. she will attend services at the Buddies Club where all service mothers are invited. The Governor's car will pick her up at noontime for dinner at the Governor's home in Dover. She will then visit dedications in Norwood and Sharon.

American Airlines Awarded T Flag

Boston employees of American Airlines, Inc., yesterday were awarded the T flag of the United States Treasury in recognition of 100 per cent subscription by the local staff through the pay-roll deduction plan to systematic war bond purchases.

In a simple ceremony at the Commonwealth Airport Daniel J. Doherty, head of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, presented the flag to W. Nelson Bump, New England District Traffic Manager of American, who accepted for his company. E. B. Hale, Station Manager at East Boston, accepted for the employees.

The T flag is a blue pennant with the figure of a Minuteman in white, and a large T in the lower right corner.

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Presenting the new
Cold Wave
ESKA NOHEET PERMANENT 10.00
This method uses no wires, pad, or machine. Waves close to the scalp.
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Boston, Mass.

6,000 Ration Clerks Wanted

The largest mailing job in history will begin about June 1 to distribute War Ration Book Three, and will require the services of more than 6,000 volunteers in New England, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The Office of Civilian Defense, many women's organizations, and the schoolteachers who have worked so efficiently in past registrations will be asked to participate in the project for approximately six weeks beginning June 1. Mailing centers will be set up in each of the six state OPA offices.

To assist OPA district offices in setting up their mailing centers and to instruct the personnel, the regional OPA has employed the services of G. Warren Cochrane, Jr., mailing specialist, to act as consultant.

An application card will be delivered to every home, by the postman, sometime between May 20 and June 5. This will be a family application which will be filled out by the head of the house and mailed back to the mailing center. War Ration Books will then be made out and mailed to the applicant so that each man, woman, and child may continue to obtain rationed food. The mailing center will set up a card index file so that an accurate record may be kept of all books issued.

War Ration Book Three is to be used as a replacement or continuation of War Ration Books One and Two.

The OPA emphasized that the new book is not being issued for any new rationing programs.

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We are proud because more than 85% of our work contributes to the war effort.
We're sorry we can't give all customers our usual service. We still do the best we can.
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We'll store them promptly and well.
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FUR SALON
FIFTH FLOOR

Ban on Liquor for Duration Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Total prohibition for the duration as essential to total war is being urged upon Congress by Representatives Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, and Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas in a renewed campaign to obtain federal action while it will still do the most good.

Representative Bryson contends that complete elimination of the liquor traffic will reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for winning the war.

"'It is my contention that alcohol wastes national wealth so sorely needed now for national defense," he declares. "Last year, according to the figures available, the per capita consumption of intoxicating beverages, including wine, liquor and beer, was 16 gallons, at an initial cost of more than $4,500,000,000. Each man, woman and child could have been given a $50 war bond for approximately the sum expended for intoxicants.

"Alcohol saps strength of manpower essential to national defense. Modern warfare is mechanized warfare; in which men with clear brains and steady hands must exercise split-second judgment and precision in the operation of planes, tanks, and other units of modern warfare. Thomas Edison said, 'To put alcohol in the human system is like putting sand in the bearing of an engine.'

"Alcohol undermines the spiritual and moral forces which must sustain the efforts of men and women when the hour of greatest national crisis comes. On the occasion of his last inaugural address, President Roosevelt pointed out that a nation, like a person, has a body, mind and spirit and, like a person, to be strong must possess a full measure of physical, mental and spiritual vitality.

"The real question we must think of is, not whether we are wet or dry normally but what we must do in order to successfully wage this global war. It is a question of national survival, and I am sure we are more interested in preserving our free way of life than in continuing the right to drink intoxicants for the duration."

Representative Rees asks Congress to consider the fact that the total consumption of alcoholic beverages during the last year was more than 2,000,000 gallons, that it cost approximately $5,000,000, that it consumed 15,000,000 tons of grain, that more than 1,000,000 tons of fruit and 70,000 tons of sugar and sirup were used to produce it.

Is there anyone, he asks, who would insist that these important food products, made into alcoholic liquor, is of more value in the prosecution of the war, than for food?

"It just does not make sense to say our Government should restrict and ration our very most important of food products on the family table, and permit the same products to be used in making liquor," Mr. Rees says. "The opposition will tell you that hard liquor is not now being manufactured, but that distilleries are running high-speed in producing alcohol for war, but they will also admit that the liquor dealers are losing nothing, because they already have a supply of from three to five years of hard liquor on hand.

"I just don't believe anyone can justify spending five billions of dollars a year for intoxicating liquors, when these funds are so much needed in the payment of taxes and the purchase of war bonds, to help buy guns and planes and tanks and ships, that are so needed at this critical hour. You can't tell me that people sitting in a cocktail bar tonight, or tomorrow night, or the next night, drinking highballs and cocktails and wasting their money and their energy and their time, are making a contribution for the winning of this war.

"Neither can you tell me that the use of trucks that roll down the streets of Washington and other cities throughout the country, hauling liquor of all kinds to retail establishments, are contributing to the prosecution of the war, when these trucks are needed for the transportation of war materials and for food and other necessary purposes.

"The Federal Alcohol Tax Unit estimates there are 32,000 of these trucks. If they have five tires each and they average 60 pounds, you can estimate 9,600,000 pounds, 1,000 tons of rubber they use, and 160,000 gallons of gas daily.

"Out in my State of Kansas, the farmers are clamoring for tires and trucks and automobiles and labor, in order to produce food to support the civilians and the soldiers and our allies abroad, who are in dire need of food, and yet our Government allows priorities on liquor trucks, to have all the tires and gasoline they want because they haul retail merchandise."

These views Representatives Bryson and Rees put before the nation in a broadcast this week over the American Forum of the Air.

The arguments of the opponents of wartime prohibition, who were on the air with the two dry Congressmen, appeared to be a little self-contradictory, although they themselves might find some means of reconciling them.

In any event, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York argued that alcoholic beverages ought not to be "chained," and Representative James P. McGranery (D) of Pennsylvania argued that alcoholic beverages could be effectively chained by state legislation.

Representative Celler felt that it was a sufficient argument to bestow his blessing on the drink trade, contending that present regulations were sufficient.

The New York Congressman contended that freedom of drink should be put in the same class as freedom of religion.

The position which Representative McGranery took was that "it is not the temperate use of alcoholic beverages which is harmful. It is their excessive use which provides ground for the prohibition propagandist.

"There are in existence throughout the country and there can easily be enacted sufficient local laws to regulate the proper use of alcohol, to prevent its being dispensed to youths or under conditions that might result in harm to society.

"Those laws and regulations should be administered by local enforcement agencies with greater care and vigilance. It would then be possible to keep intemperance to the minimum—and entirely to prevent the abuses which result from unwise use of alcoholic beverages."

Mr. McGranery held that national prohibition was not an effective means of coping with the drink problem, that it had been "tried and found to multiply the evil it had been enacted to prevent."

Where Work Is Play

Paul Parker

Kindergartners Iron Out Wrinkles in Home Training

Housekeeping is only play at this kindergarten maintained by the New York Kindergarten Association, now in existence 53 years.

Aid to Needy N. Y. Children Is Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8 — The work of Mrs. William H. Moore in supporting the care and education of underprivileged children from congested areas here was honored at a luncheon by the New York Kindergarten Association at Sherry's here yesterday. More than 600 children are now taking part in rest and play programs carried on in eight nursery schools.

For 53 years, the Association, which is financed through private funds, has provided trained teachers and a change from tenement living for the youngsters who enjoy activities in large airy rooms and on roof tops. Nourishing luncheons go with the fun, and assistance is given to mothers of the children in inteligent meal planning.

The need for children to be sturdy, able participants in modern living, rather than to be subjected to over-protection, was emphasized by Dr. Frederick H. Allen, Director of the Child Guidance Clinic in Philadelphia, at the luncheon. Opportunity should be given children to grow as individuals and their "spirit of adventure, spirit of reaching out" should be developed, Dr. Allen said.

Palestine Testing Importing Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Selection of an individual trader as the only authorized importer of specified products is being tested in Palestine as a method for controlling prices of imported merchandise, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

The imported merchandise may be distributed, at fixed prices, by the Food Controller, who may authorize the trader to contract with wholesalers and retailers for the distribution of the merchandise. Distribution contracts must provide a margin of profit of not less than 15 per cent for retailers.

Fish in brine and cheese are being imported under tender, and tnders for other products have been invited. This control is expected to eliminate speculation and assure adequate control over prices of imported merchandise.

Labor in Shipyards Falls Short of Need

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Admiral Emory S. Land, in a letter made public yesterday, said shipyards are short of labor, with the total intake of workers in the first quarter failing by more than 70,000 to meet the requirements for the period.

The Chairman of the Maritime Commission wrote to Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to reiterate his support of the Austin-Wadsworth bill providing a compulsory draft of civilian manpower where necessary. He said four members of the Commission favor such national service legislation, while the fifth "prefers a longer trial on a voluntary basis."

Negro Demonstration In National Capital

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—All city police leaves were cancelled and extra military police placed on duty last night when approximately 3,000 persons, by estimate of their leaders, paraded in a demonstration demanding that Negro bus and street car operators be hired here.

The parade began at 10th and U Streets, N. W., in the heart of Washington's "Harlem" and wound up at Franklin Park, about four blocks from the White House. Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) of New York, among the speakers at the park, told his cheering audience that "race segregation and discrimination" are "domestic fascism" and must be stamped out.

The demonstration was organized by the "Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities."

Prices and Your Purse: Shoppers' Handbook Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 8

The shoppers' handbook of ceiling prices, promised each housewife in OPA Administration Prentiss Brown's last radio talk, won't be ready for some time.

In the meantime you can begin to make your own handbook by clipping from your local paper of May 9 new retail ceilings covering poultry, fluid milk, bread, eggs, butter, packaged cheese, sugar, cereals, evaporated and condensed milk, flour, and a "substantial number of other grocery items."

The May 9 announcement will be followed a week later by an additional group of commodities including canned fruits and vegetables.

The retail ceilings give the housewife her first real chance to know whether she's buying from a price law violator or from the "black market."

Gas Supplies Low

Warm weather makes Americans want to go places, but OPA Administrator Brown quickly dashed their hopes this week when he warned that gasoline supplies on the East Coast are shorter now than at any time since the war began and in other states the need to conserve rubber still continues.

Wild Greens List

Another sign of spring was an Office of War Information announcement that wild greens make good eating.

Here are a few of the wild plants that OWI says can be used on the dining table:

Dandelion: Tender greens, cut before the yellow blossom comes.

Lamb's quarters: Also called wild spinach or goosefoot. Found in rich garden patches or potato fields.

Plantain: Yes, the kind that grows in your backyard. Use young tender leaves in salads.

Poke: Cut young poke shoots and use like asparagus.

Purslane: A midsummer green, often used in Europe.

Wild chicory: Long before blue flower appears, the rosettes of the root leaves may be cooked or tender shoots used raw in a salad.

Dock: A troublesome weed that mixes well in salads or is good cooked.

Coupon Check-Up:

May 9—G red stamps become valid and can be used with E and F stamps through May.

Blue stamps, G, H, and J must last throughout May.

Coupon 23, Book One, good for one pound of coffee through May 30.

Coupon 12, Book One, good for five pounds of sugar through May 31.

Coupon 17, Book One, good for one pair of shoes until June 15.

Jeffers Called Down

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers was called down by members of the Truman Committee this week for making tire recaps available to everybody before recapping companies had enough reclaimed material on hand. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R.) of Minnesota, complained that pleasure drivers were getting recaps ahead of defense workers because they were friends of recappers.

Summer Homes Exempt

If you're thinking of renting a summer home this year, don't be surprised if the owner tries to jack up the rent. Summer homes are exempt from rent control during June, July and August by a national OPA ruling.

Luggage Curtailed

Furthering its campaign to get nonessential travelers to stay at home, the Government has ordered manufacture of a variety of luggage stopped after July 1. The nation will say goodbye for the duration to new cosmetic cases, fitted cases, gladstone cases, hat boxes, hat and shoe boxes, picnic cases, women's wardrobe cases, wardrobe trunks of all kinds, bottle cases, animal cases and numerous other types of specialized luggage.

All the new luggage will be types that can be used for more things. Instead of leather, they will be chiefly canvas, cotton duck and wood.

Old Umbrellas

Renovated umbrellas are beginning to make their appearance in stores. To meet the 70 per cent cut in new production, manufacturers get stores to buy in old umbrellas which are recovered and new wooden handles added. They keep the rain off just as well as new ones.

Hose Standards

When OPA standards on rayon hose go into effect May 15 you will notice little difference between the new types and those you formerly bought. The difference will become apparent later; the new regulations are designed to make them wear better and last longer. Recent allocations of imported long staple cotton for strengthening rayon stockings, are expected to increase durability as much as 200 per cent.

Churches Pledge Co-operation In Rehabilitation Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Co-operation of American churches with the Government's postwar program of food, clothing and medical aid for the war-stricken areas of the world was pledged in a "Statement of Purpose" issued by the recently formed Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction here today. The Committee will co-ordinate the relief programs of more than a score of Protestant denominations.

Dr. Leslie B. Moss, Executive Director of the new Committee, gave out the statement, which declared that the church will help, in whatever ways practical, in the re-establishment of the church and church institutions in areas where they have been all but wiped out by the war.

Dr. Moss said American churches would help religious institutions in devastated areas in enlarging their ministry to the sick, the orphans, the aged refugees; giving aid to Christian youth organizations; helping to train new personnel for pastoral and other church works; supplying Bibles and other Christian literature; re-establishing ties between European churches and their missionary projects, and rebuilding bomb-shattered churches, among other humanitarian tasks.

Committee's Statement

The "Statement of Purpose" of the new Committee follows, in part:

"With the present trend of world events, there is now added to the urgent interest of the churches in relief to victims of war a mounting concern for the postwar period and the responsibilities which will face the church and Christian people. The church is aware that it must be ready to render a ministry of compelling strength and vigor to a depleted mankind.

"The New Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, set up by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, is one response to this demand.

"It will continue the activities of the Committee on Foreign Relief Appeals in the churches, which has co-ordinated the overseas relief work of more than 20 Protestant denominations during the war. In addition, it will provide a clearing house of information and a co-ordinating consultative center on such needs as exist abroad at the present time and on such reconstruction in the postwar period as the churches can properly carry on.

"It will counsel with Christian bodies in other countries as to the services they desire from American Christians. This information, when received, will be placed at the disposal of the various denominational committees established for the purpose of raising funds to meet these needs.

Church's Right

"It is recognized that the magnitude of the necessary feeding, clothing and medical program will be such as to require government direction, presumably to be carried forward on an inter-government basis. But the church will claim its timeless right to translate the mercy of God into deeds of resuscitation for the body and spirit of a sorely wounded humanity.

"The church will wish to assist in such ways as may be practical with the government-directed program. More specifically, it will insist on helping Christians of the devastated areas to re-establish church groups in the lands where religious service has been all but wiped out in the path of war and its attendant horrors, so that these groups may, in their own communities, become centers of rising spiritual life.

"Through the co-operative efforts of the denominations, as represented by the new Committee, it is hoped that this may be accomplished in a spirit of true ecumenical brotherhood."

Detroit Houses To Welcome Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 8—A number of Detroit builders are helping to relieve a defense housing problem by reserving their homes "exclusively" for families with children, the National Housing Agency announced today.

The movement was initiated by the Detroit Builders Association after a study of defense housing disclosed that there was sharp discrimination against families with children seeking homes.

Detroit builders are also leading the way in another co-operative venture, that of listing all their houses with the War Housing Center and accepting any war workers the center finds eligible for the accommodations.

During April, the Housing Agency reported 13,400 new private family units for in-migrant families were started throughout the United States, a 63 per cent increase over the number begun in March.

Cheers and Home-Made Flags Greet Allies Entering Tunis

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, May 8—The people of Tunis were overjoyed to see us, said Charles Collingwood, CBS correspondent who entered Tunis with the Allied troops yesterday.

"Six months to the day after we landed on the beaches of North Africa, the campaign has come to a virtual close," he said in a radiocast. "We entered Tunis at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the tank destroyers battalion from the American Second Corps went into Bizerte almost simultaneously at 4 o'clock.

"I went into Tunis with the First Army yesterday afternoon. In front of us there was fighting and all around us there was the sound of gunfire as the last Germans were being mopped up, but we'd driven a corridor right down the main avenue into the town and the people were out to meet us. They threw flowers at us and climbed on the sides of tanks and kissed us and sang and wept for gladness.

"There was fighting going on all around us but the people of Tunis were out in the streets, cheering and waving their home-made flags.

"The entry into Tunis was the climax of the most spectacular drive in history . . . This was the blitzkrieg and a better blitzkrieg than the Germans ever did.

"The thing only started the day before yesterday and I was in Tunis last night.

"All day long yesterday an avalanche of tanks and men and material rolled down the roads towards Tunis. It was irresistible. Off to the sides of the roads, isolated groups of Germans fought on, small detachments were sent out to meet them, but the main body drove on to Tunis.

"How many prisoners were taken no one knows, but I passed hundreds yesterday.

"Right in Tunis itself we were taking scores of prisoners and along the road outside I passed little clumps of Germans standing disconsolately in the rain. It was raining when the first Army went into Tunis and over the city there hung a great pall of smoke as the Germans desperately blew up everything they thought we would want."

Presbyterians Plan Reunion

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8 (AP)—Although no vote is anticipated until after the war is "happily ended," a plan for reunion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will be submitted for study at the 83rd session of the General Assembly of the U. S. Church May 27 to June 2 at Montreat, N. C., it was announced May 7.

The Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden of New Orleans, Secretary of the Assembly's permanent committee on Co-operation and Union, said the plan would be presented without recommendation for acceptance or rejection, but with the suggestion that it be distributed to ministers and laymen for study.

The Southern members of the Committee say in a report that "it is, of course, assumed by the drafting committee that the taking of a vote upon the question of union will not be thought of until the war is happily ended, and until those now in our armed forces have had full opportunity to study the plan with us."

The reunion proposal, which is printed in booklet form, was drafted by a committee composed of four representatives of the U. S. Church and three from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Besides Dr. Ogden, who also served as chairman of the drafting committee, the U. S. Church representatives were Dr. Frank H. Caldwell, President of the Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Judge P. F. Henderson of Aiken, S. C.; and the late Dr. Thomas W. Currie of Austin, Texas. Dr. Currie passed on April 23.

The committee members representing the U. S. A. Church were the Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, stated clerk emeritus of the U. S. A. Church; the Rev. William Barrow Pugh, the present stated clerk, and the Rev. Ralph Waldo Lloyd, President of Maryville (Tenn.) College.

The name adopted for the proposed reunited church is "The Presbyterian Church of the United States."

"The proposed reunion, if it is effected," the committee's report sets out, "is not to be formed upon the basis of one of the churches joining the other, or of there being a mere merger of the two churches, but upon the basis of the two churches, as two high contracting parties, by solemn treaty forming a new church."

A system of local self-government, through 19 regional synods, would be established to protect, the committee said, the Southern minority in the new church from being "swallowed up." Two of the Synods would be devoted to Negro Presbyteries and churches and would cover the Southern territory.

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French Profits Linked To Invasion of Africa

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An announcement by the United States Treasury Department that "it was looking into reports that some officials in North Africa had made large profits through advance information about revaluation of the French franc" has revealed to the American public that occupation of French North Africa by American troops had been accompanied by large business transactions on part of informed Frenchmen.

These men, long before the actual landings, had known that occupation was bound to come. Not all of these business deals have been divulged, but we are informed that very large amounts of French francs—allegedly more than 25,000,000,000—in banknotes and securities—had been shipped to North Africa from Metropolitan France. Reports from North Africa indicate that a few days before arrival of the Americans, a large number of cases filled with French banknotes arrived in North African ports to be taken over by Algerian banks, and that, at the same time, French banks cabled large franc credits to North African branch offices.

Transfer of capital from Metropolitan France to North Africa had been going on since the German occupation of France. French capitalists wanted to protect their funds against seizure by the Germans. Moreover, exchange control in North Africa was considerably less strict than in Vichy, and French owners of francs thus hoped to transform part of their funds into foreign currency.

Knew What Was Coming

The tremendous increase of these shipments to North Africa during the days preceding the American invasion proves clearly that these financial transactions had been instigated by men who knew exactly where the American blow would fall. It is still a secret how these large financial transfers could have been executed without knowledge of the Germans who supervise the Bank of France and why—if they knew—the Nazis did not interfere with the transactions.

There is little doubt that French financial circles were anxious to protect their capital against German retaliations in case of total occupation of Metropolitan France by the Nazis.

It also appears that they were aware of the immense opportunity of exchange profit which the American occupation presented. While in Metropolitan France the American dollar was negotiated at a rate of $1=100 francs or more; after the occupation of North Africa, American authorities fixed the exchange rate at $1= 75 francs (Nov. 16, 1942).

This rate of exchange proved to be disadvantageous for the North African population who complained that Allied troops were purchasing all available goods on the market. On Feb. 2, 1943, the franc, therefore, was revaluated and the exchange rate was established at $1=50 francs.

By exchanging their devaluated Metropolitan francs into dollars, French speculators were able to realize large profits. After the Allied occupation, therefore, large fortunes have been made in North Africa.

The number of dollars available through the intermediary of the occupation troops, however, were not large enough to allow the French to transfer their accounts into American currency. Financial groups in North Africa, therefore, have been pressing American business groups to grant new dollar loans to the North African economy, transactions which would have allowed them to realize large exchange profits.

U. S. Halts Deals

These financial deals, however, were halted by U. S. authorities who established strict control over all business transactions with occupied territories in North Africa. It is, moreover, likely that—following the United States Treasury investigation—dollar accounts in North Africa will be frozen and that the franc speculators will be unable to transfer their capital to the United States.

Supervision of financial transactions with North Africa is facilitated by the fact that when invasion of the French colonies was prepared the Treasury Department printed a special currency for the occupied territories.

The exported dollar notes were marked with a gold seal while American banknotes circulating at home have a blue Treasury seal. This measure of precaution had been taken in order to prevent use of American currency on the part of the Axis if occupation dollars should fall into their hands. It will help American authorities to bar use of North African exchange profits on the American market.

The story of the speculative profits realized in North Africa is still more serious in view of the fact that French banks associated with the North African transactions are said to have played a leading role among the financial backers of the Vichy Regime. Again the Banque Worms is said to have realized large profits in the deal. Not less than four important members of its staff have been ministers of the Vichy Regime. Two other French banks, the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas have been related closely to the Pétain Government and especially to Marshal Pétain's Minister of Finances, Yves Bouthillier. Several outstanding members of the original Giraud Administration are said to have taken a leading part in the preparation of the financial coup.

The story of the coup throws new light on the purge which Gen. Henri Giraud has carried out in the North African setup and explains why some of his closest collaborators of the first hour have hurriedly been dismissed. The personal honesty of the French Commander in Chief never has been doubted, even by his most determined political enemies. It appears, therefore, that only recently General Giraud recognized the fact that his desire to liberate France had been used by shrewd business men to obtain power and financial gains.

Played German Cards

The reasons why important financial and industrial groups in France helped to stage the "liberation of North Africa" are obvious. These men had played the German card as long as they believed Hitler would win and that they would be allowed to share in Germany's exploitation of conquered Europe. When, however, the Nazis failed to crush Russia, they began to feel uneasy. When the United States entered the war, they eventually decided it was time to turn their coats. Moreover, they realized that Germany's increasingly ruthless methods of exploitation in the occupied countries rapidly were undermining their own economic position.

French big business, however, has not yet completely thrown in its lot with the United Nations and actually continues to sit on the fence. While shortly before the Allied occupation several representatives of these groups went to North Africa, carrying out the transfer of large funds, others arrived in Lisbon, Portugal, which today is the most important center of international intrigue. Others still remain in France and continue their collaboration with the Nazi conqueror. This ingenious distribution of their forces will, they hope, allow them to play on all tables and prevent establishment of a French postwar regime which would destroy their political and economic influence. It appears, however, that the odds against the success of this shrewd plan are overwhelming.

American Answer to Axis Armor

United States Army Signal Corps From Harris & Ewing

A Tank Destroyer Emerges From Oklahoma Stream

With water cascading from its front and tracks, the United States Army's tank destroyer, M-7, comes out of a shallow stream while on maneuvers near Fort Sill, Okla. The size of this self-propelled artillery piece can be judged by the jeep alongside. It is a 105-mm. gun mounted on a medium tank chassis. The destroyer can attain the speed of a medium tank.

Greek and Yugoslav Guerrillas Adopt 'Robin Hood' Methods

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—News of the arrival of the Americans at the gates of Bizerte is providing a heartening stimulus for guerrillas in Greece and Yugoslavia where recent developments are showing both the growing power of resistance and cohesion of the patriot forces and the growing bankruptcy of Axis methods in governing the occupied countries.

From Greece comes evidence that the guerrillas are endeavoring with considerable success to establish a centralized control which is intended to operate not only in the military sphere but in the sphere of administration.

Thus when guerrillas capture supplies from Axis forces a substantial part is normally earmarked to provide for needs of the local population. This Robin Hood method, it is stated, is now the general practice except in a few isolated cases where lawless bandits are masquerading as patriots. These, however, are being steadily liquidated by the Greeks themselves.

More Recruits for Patriots

Meanwhile the true patriots are gaining numerous recruits—to such an extent that the Axis Powers have deemed it necessary to organize full-scale military operations against them as they did against the Partisans and Chetniks in Yugoslavia.

The Greeks have temporarily sought safety in the mountains where they are comparatively safe from mechanized weapons. Their morale remains unshaken as they regard the Axis campaign as a sign that Axis commanders are becoming increasingly anxious about the prospects of an Anglo-American invasion.

In Yugoslavia, while operations the Axis recently undertook against Croat Partisans have evidently had considerable success, there are signs that the Axis authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the implacable hostility of the Croat population.

Attempt to Win Favor

Whereas in the past such realization would normally have been followed by an organized campaign of terrorism, it is now resulting in an attempt to curry favor with the local inhabitants.

Thus the Ustachi regime is being steadily pushed into the background. Indeed there are strong reports, as yet unconfirmed, that Dr. Ante Pavelitch has been dropped and ordered to relinquish party leadership.

While this would certainly please the Croats, it isn't expected that it would result in any noticeable change in their attitude toward the Axis-controlled regime.

A vast majority are 100 per cent loyal to Dr. Vlatko Matchek whose attitude toward an "independent" Croatia under Italian control is understood to be still the same as it was at the outset when the Axis kept Dr. Pavelitch "on ice" for about a month in the vain expectation of gaining the co-operation of Dr. Matchek's Peasant Party instead of Dr. Pavelitch's Ustachi terrorists.

Friendlier Relations

While Dr. Matchek remains loyal to Yugoslav ideals, the Partisans appear to have dropped their vendetta against Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Chetnik leader. Whether this is merely due to their adversities and the fact that they have been forced to evacuate parts of Bosnia in which they formerly operated and go southward to Montenegro, or whether they now find General Mikhailovitch more co-operative than formerly is not known.

The majority of observers, however, incline to the first explanation though it is understood that the second would correspond to the wishes of most members of the Yugoslav Government in London which is reported [despite the opposition of some of its Serbian members] to have sent instructions to General Mikhailovitch which, if carried out, would mean much friendlier relations between the two factions.

British Foster Accord

These reports coincide in time with a story published in the Communist Daily Worker here alleging that the British Government has recently disavowed General Mikhailovitch on the grounds that he has been showing himself anti-British as well as anti-Soviet.

The story is denied in British circles. Not that denials are really necessary, for such action by Britain would be tantamount to disavowing not only General Mikhailovitch but the whole Yugoslav Government in which General Mikhailovitch is still War Minister, and this obviously has not occurred.

On the other hand, it is, of course, axiomatic that the British would heartily welcome evidence that the hatchet had been buried between Right and Left Wing elements in Yugoslavia, and for this reason the recent Partisan declaration over the Free Yugoslavia radio station calling on all Yugoslavs, irrespective of politics or religion, to rally to the cause of liberty arouses much satisfaction here. If it is echoed by General Mikhailovitch the effect throughout the whole of Yugoslavia would be immense.

Inexperienced Government Of Finns Gropes Way Along

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (AP) — The people of Finland, a young democracy whose soldiers fight for Nazidom, were rudely surprised to learn that they face the loss of their most powerful democratic friend—the United States.

They had been kept completely in the dark during the maneuvers which led to the removal of most members of the United States Legation from Helsingfors after their Government had decided to go on fighting with Germany.

The 25-year-old democracy is fighting with Germany because it fears Russia more, after having been under the rule of the Czars until 1918, but observers here attribute its position to lack of experience in international affairs.

There are indications that the United States, long lenient with Finland despite the British declaration of war against it, actually looks upon the Finnish Government and people as separate entities. There has been a strong feeling that the Finnish Government is not so innocent as it appears, and that, over and above the undoubted pressure to which it has been subjected, it entertains a natural leaning toward fascism which makes it a not entirely unwilling tool of Germany.

Food From Nazis Vital

Finns close to the Government pointed out that the United Nations could not guarantee the food and other supplies that the Germans promised, adding that the Allies should not expect the Finns to "tie a noose around their own necks."

Before the winter war with Russia of 1939-40, Finland raised almost enough grain for its full needs. It was about to export dairy products. Its people learned to do more than deal in timber, which was its most important industry, and there was no unemployment.

Now a tenth of the country is in ruins. Between 300,000 and 500,000 men are in military service out of a total population of 3,900,000. Statistics are incomplete, but indicate casualties of approximately 100,000 in the two wars with Russia.

Nobody actually goes hungry, but there is little meat, the "black market" flourishes with prices sky-high, and the diet is monotonous with fish.

The country has few war-booming industries, so inflation has been only a minor problem. Wages are up only 55 per cent, while prices have risen 82 per cent.

So much wood has been used for fuel—Finland has no coal mines and has been able to buy little—that there is not enough left for one of the country's important industries—paper. Now it is difficult to buy even an envelope.

Leather shoes which sold for $3 before the war have been replaced by wood and paper production at $4. Fabrics are so scarce that people contribute their hair to the textile industry.

To help overcome a housing shortage caused by bombing, especially in Helsingfors, front-line troops make parts for prefabricated houses during lulls in the fighting. Houses produced in this fashion have been presented as gifts to war invalids and the families of Army reservists.

Russian bomber and scouter planes appear regularly over Helsingfors and other points, but their loads are light and damage not great. Viipuri, which is located in a much-fought-over area, is perhaps the hardest-hit.

People Surprised

The Finnish people find themselves suddenly plunged into all of this turmoil and uncertainty and, aside from surprise, their reaction has hardly had time to solidify.

But the newspaper Uusi Suomi, of which the new Prime Minister, Edwin J. Linkomies, is Editorial Chairman, had something to say on the 25th birthday of the Republic which may have a clearer meaning now than it did at the time:

"It is plain that a foreign political frame of mind cannot be instilled overnight in a people who have not earlier been obliged to administer the international status of their own country and relations with foreign states.

"Finland has been able to create a Foreign Office of her own . . . but a foreign political attitude and mentality is not so easily acquired. There has been occasion in many connections to deplore this during the past quarter century."

Slovakians Rue Pact With Germans

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ever-increasing portion of the 2,500,000 population of Slovakia is realizing what a terrible mistake was made when they asked for German "protection" and submitted to it by the treaty of March 18, 1939. None of the advantages for which they hoped materialized, instead exploitation and suppression reached a degree surpassing the worst the Slovaks had ever experienced under Austro-Hungarian regime.

When the Germans marched into Prague, one of their first acts was to place the Czech banking institutions under their control

Since the leading Czech banks had either branches in Slovakia or were closely affiliated with Slovak institutes, or both, the Germans in a perfecly "legal" way gained a key postion in Slovakia's economy.

Within a short time the purse strings of the country were safely in the hands of the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank.

Inroads by Dye Trust

Further inroads were made by the German Dye Trust—I. G. Farben—the Hermann Göring Works, and some other German combines. Today, most of Slovakia's industrial and commercial enterprises of any importance are owned by German corporations or administered by Government-appointed men who, almost invariably, are chosen from the country's small German minority.

The Germanization of the country is carried out according to a cleverly designed plan. The Slovak population of western Slovakia, which borders Austria and is industrially well developed, is being gradually shifted to the eastern parts.

The Nazis pretend that this is being done because the eastern parts are more sparsely populated. They assert that they want to avert an unfavorable "congestion" of certain areas and to accomplish an equable "inner colonization."

Actually, however, they endeavor to neutralize the last remainders of Slovak influence in the districts adjacent the Third Reich, and to drive a strong German wedge between Slovakia and eastern Moravia.

Reduction in Schools

Education provides another good instrument to further Germanization. Since the Nazis began to "protect" the country, the number of Slovak elementary schools was cut by 4 per cent and that of secondary and technical schools by 20 per cent.

During the same period the number of German elementary schools in slovakia rose from 130 to 178, while the number of German high schools was tripled. On the 1st of January 109 Slovak weekly newspapers and magazines had to discontinue publication.

The Slovak Ministry of Supply stopped them for "economic reasons." The real reason was, of course, that the Nazis wanted to keep the people as poorly informed and educated as possible in order to rule them the easier.

In line with this concept, the Nazis fostered race hatred in Slovakia. Profiting from the anti-Semitic attitude of the strongly entrenched Roman Catholic Church, the German and Slovak Nazis aroused the population against the 90,000 Slovakian Jews. After the entire Jewish property had been confiscated and about four fifths of the Jews deported to Poland, the people's wrath was turned against the Czech settlers in Slovakia.

Under German pressure, the puppet government charged them with being "exponents of enemy propaganda," and Šaňo Mach, Slovak Minister of Interior, promised that he would expel the altogether 20,000 Czechs from Slovakia and have repatriated the 35,000 Slovaks living in Bohemia and Moravia.

All these are devices by which the Nazis try to keep the people's mind off the real troubles. Yet no amount of propaganda can deceive anyone about the fact that the meat and fat rations have been reduced almost to the vanishing point and that the prices of meat, milk, and sugar have gone up by as much as 40 and 50 per cent since last winter. Since the wage ceiling, on the other hand, is rigidly upheld, Slovak workers have fallen prey to a rapidly progressing proletarization.

The best indications on Slovak attitude toward Hitler's New Europe are furnished in reports from the Eastern front. Of the 30,000 Slovak soldiers that were sent to Russia, almost two thirds are listed as wounded, missing or prisoners.

According to the Czechoslovak Press Bureau in London, many of the wounded soldiers suffer from self-inflicted wounds. The same source discloses that two battalions which were assigned to fight guerrillas in the Ukraine have been withdrawn because the Slovak soldiers sold their weapons to the Partisans or bartered them for food.

Desertions to Russia

A Slovak soldier recently interviewed in Moscow reported that from Jan. 20 to Feb. 15 more than 1,000 men of the Slovak Motorized Division went over to the Russians. Only a few weeks ago it was revealed by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that the Russians when they recaptured Rostov were welcomed by a Slovak detachment which presented them with 10 German army trucks in perfect condition. The Slovaks had painted on the trucks: "Gift to the Red Army."

Resistance is even more fierce in those parts of Slovakia which, as a result of Munich, were seized by Hungary. Slovaks that have been inducted into the Hungarian Army don't wait with deserting until they have arrived at the front. They escape into the countryside where they receive willing aid from the population.

It is in those districts—around the towns of Komarno and Kosice—that the news about the repudiation of the Munich Agreement by Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, and de Gaulle's Fighting France made the strongest impression. It was the first official promise that the Hungarians would be forced to withdraw and Czechoslovakia restored to its former extent.

Utah Academy Awards Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Highest honors that can be bestowed by the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters were conferred here recently on Dr. Howard H. Driggs, professor emeritus of English of New York University, and Dr. Melvyn Moyer Thomas, chemist for the department of agricultural research of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

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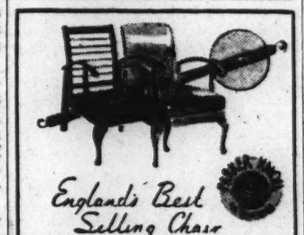
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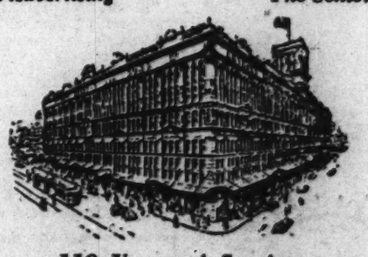
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Axis Flight Becomes a Debacle

Continued from Page 1

abling one ship to do the work of three or four now employed on the 12,000-mile trip around Africa.

Even a "Corregidor stand" on Cap Bon will not prevent the Allies from using Bizerte and Tunis and their numerous airfields to safeguard convoys in the Sicilian Channel.

Not the least of the many remarkable aspects of the overwhelming Allied success is the high degree of co-ordination that was reached between American, British, and French divisions and the superb harmony in air and ground operations.

Axis propaganda repeatedly had said that such a degree of harmony was impossible in a heterogeneous fighting force such as that of the Allies.

It had been said that the American Air Force could not function efficiently in joint operation because it was under the thumb of "ground generals." It had been said that the RAF was too independent in its makeup to operate as a mere unit in an infantry-armor-air team. It had been said that the differing nationalities and temperaments of the Allied fighting men would make it impossible for them to attain the indigenous homogeneity that characterizes a truly great military machine.

But Axis propaganda was wrong. In capturing Tunis and Bizerte, the Americans, the British, and the French have proven that the term United Nations is something more than rhetoric.

They have shown themselves to be united in spirit as well as in name.

And what was possible in North Africa will be possible in Europe.

Tunisian Victory Hailed in London

By the Associated Press

London, May 8

News of the fall of Tunis and Bizerte to Allied forces swept swiftly through London early today despite the hour, and the chief reaction was:

"The faster the cleanup, the sooner the European invasion."

The British Press Association said the fall of Bizerte raised the immediate question: "What has happened to Axis forces there?"

"No fate other than that of being taken prisoners or being killed seems possible," the agency commented, "as any exit by sea or air as well as land would seem to be out of the question."

"With Tunis it is another story because if the garrison has not been taken prisoner it might have evacuated the town earlier and escaped into the Cap Bon Peninsula.

Allies Press Forward To Exterminate Axis

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said Allied land, air, and naval forces were bent upon one thing—destruction of the last vestige of the Axis forces in Africa as a prelude to carrying the war across the Mediterranean and into Europe.

The determination of the Americans, British, and French, as expressed by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, is to "drive the enemy into the sea." There is equal determination to prevent the enemy, once driven to the sea, from achieving even a partial "Dunkirk."

With liaison severed between survivors of Bizerte and Tunis garrisons and the southern front yielding before attacks of the British First Army and the 19th French Corps, the campaign was in its final stage.

Allied airmen, who provided unprecedented aerial support for the ground offensive, sank 14 small craft, set a destroyer aflame, and damaged several other vessels in the Gulf of Tunis and sank three more vessels at the entrance to Tunis Harbor at La Goulette, the communiqué said.

This followed widespread attacks May 6 in which, further reports disclosed, 3 Axis destroyers were sunk, 3 others damaged, and 25 vessels were sunk in attacks on Sicilian ports.

"Light and medium bombers, fighters, and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force kept up intense attack on roads congested with enemy troops, destroying many vehicles and starting numerous fires," the communiqué said. "Enemy airfields near Tunis were attacked."

The communiqué said that armored elements of the British First Army entered Tunis at 2:30 p. m. May 7 after having advanced some 23 miles in 36 hours against stiff resistance, including many mine fields.

"In the north, troops of the second United States Corps had cleared the important town of Ferryville by 4 p. m., and at 4:15 p. m. their forward elements entered Bizerte," the bulletin said.

Field dispatches earlier had said that the Bizerte entry was made first, at 4:15 p. m. and that the penetration of Tunis was made five minutes later. The conflict was not immediately explained, but possibly was due to difficulties of field communication while the actions still raged.

Isolated groups of Axis soldiers fought overnight in the narrow streets and thick-walled houses of Tunis and Bizerte in an effort to win a few hours reprieve for columns fleeing eastward in a crowded jumble along the few northern roads still in enemy hands.

A transocean dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, quoted a German military spokesman as saying street fighting was still progressing in Tunis while "Bizerte has been evacuated by Axis troops." The Italian High Command, however, said both Tunis and Bizerte had fallen.

Pont du Fahs Taken By French Forces

"The French forces with the First Army made a successful local attack which resulted in the capture of Pont du Fahs and some important high ground to the east," the Allied communiqué said.

Pont du Fahs was the western anchor of the 40-mile Axis southern front extending from the seacoast between Enfidaville and Bou Ficha, and the developments suggested this front also was giving way.

"On the Eight Army (southern) front there was considerable local activity and some prisoners were taken," the communiqué said.

A Reuters dispatch from North Africa said the Allies had captured Bir M'Cherga, 10 miles north of Pont du Fahs and 21 miles south and slightly west of Tunis.

Yankee tankmen up from the south, wheeling through artillery shells and past long lines of prisoners, won the race for Bizerte by a narrow margin from French infantry pushing in from the western hills.

The cheering French followed them into the battered and ruined city in which the few remaining residents wept in joy and waved fingers high in the sign of victory.

Ten minutes after they took Bizerte, tankmen took flowers off their vehicles to reply to the bombardment from the few German guns still manned in the marshes across the canal.

Allied airmen are giving Axis troops retreating by land and by sea one of the heaviest poundings from the air the war has yet seen—cascading more than 1,250,000 pounds of bombs upon the enemy yesterday alone.

Of the 1,250,000 pounds of bombs dropped May 1, two thirds were laid upon the battlefields, the rest aimed at ships and harbors.

Triumphant Generals

Associated Press From United States Army Signal Corps Film

American Officers Walk Along Victory Road

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the United Nations forces that captured Bizerte and Tunis, is seen walking with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of the American Forces in North Africa until a few days ago, when Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley took over command of the northern divisions.

Russia:

Nazis Fight Hard To Hold Novorossisk

Moscow dispatches said an extremely violent battle was in progress southwest of Neberdjayevskaya, which is only nine miles from Novorossisk, as the Germans rushed up reserves, tanks, and motorized artillery in an attempt to halt the Soviet advance toward the Black Sea port.

In the face of growing resistance, Red Army units, which turned southward after separating the Germans and the Rumanians north of the Kuban River from those in the south, were driving hard to follow up the force of their first thrusts in the direction of Novorossisk.

There was no indication the city was surrounded, but the Russians were on three sides and smashing hard on the arc.

The Germans regrouped their sagging forces May 7 and threw several heavy tank-led counterattacks against the Red Army advance.

A major struggle developed for an important hill southwest of Neberdjayevskaya, with the Germans scoring a temporary minor setback.

At this point, Russian Stormoviks and dive bombers swooped in to dump tons of explosives on Axis infantry and wheeled guns, throwing them into flight.

Russian air forces, infantry, artillery, and the Red Fleet all are reported functioning in a co-ordinated series of blows to drive the Germans and supporting Rumanian divisions into the sea at Novorossisk and on the Taman Peninsula.

Moscow radiocasts recorded in London said Russian bombers destroyed or damaged 350 German planes along the front on May 6 alone and the midnight communiqué said 27 enemy planes were shot down over Kuban Valley battlefields.

A broadcast to the Red Fleet, which has heavy units standing off the Black Sea Coast to blast a German evacuation attempt, said the Fleet's air arm had sunk 3 transports totalling 13,000 tons, a 3,000-ton tanker, 3 torpedo boats, and 2 invasion barges, in an attack on an enemy-occupied port, presumably Novorossisk.

London:

Antiaircraft Guns Rout Nazi Raiders

A German raid on London, in which only three planes were believed to have participated, was turned back from the outskirts after Londoners had undergone a breakfast alarm.

The Capital's antiaircraft defenses brought down an enemy craft in flames at Benfleet, Essex, 25 miles from London at the mouth of the Thames, and two other Nazi machines were knocked down during night raids over Britain. Another was shot down over Northern France.

The three Nazi planes which made for the Capital before being driven off by short, sharp antiaircraft artillery bursts, unloaded their bombs on the home counties after veering off from London.

The German Radio said targets in western and southern England were hit in night attacks.

Aleutians:

Americans Occupy Amchitka Island

American forces in the North Pacific now are in position to drive the Japanese out of the western Aleutian Islands, authorities in Washington believe, whenever the High Command decides the time has come to strike.

And while they wait, their presence on Amchitka Island breathes down Tokyo's neck the constant threat of new air raids.

The Aleutian fight will be hard, for the Japanese have worked with haste to entrench themselves strongly on Kiska and Attu Islands ever since their invasion last June. But there is no doubt in official Washington quarters that the job can and will be done when the time—and it may be this month or next—is right.

A Navy announcement May 7 of the establishment of an American base on Amchitka, only 63 nautical miles from Kiska, led to speculation that the blow fall soon. In any case, the new base assures Japanese installations at Kiska of constant pounding by American warplanes.

The base is now in full use and presumably strongly defended. American troops moved in unopposed in mid-January. The Navy communiqué said the movement was kept secret until American positions were fully consolidated. It also told of establishment of a base on Adak Island in the Andreanofs, 149 nautical miles further east from Kiska than Amchitka.

Army Air Forces, with Navy support, moved into the Andreanofs last fall and Adak apparently was the base from which Kiska was bombed and strafed during the late fall and winter. The advance into Amchitka made possible the delivery of 216 attacks from April 1 through May 5.

Even with a base so close, officials considered it impossible to bomb the Japanese out of Kiska, and still felt that recapture of the island will require hand-to-hand combat.

South Pacific:

Babo Blasted Again By Allied Bombers

May is fast becoming the month of bombs for the Japanese at their bases on the jungle and mountain country of Netherlands New Guinea.

Ranging by daylight over distances too great to have the protection of escorting fighters, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's bombers have rained devastation on the enemy in that area almost daily since May 1.

The latest blow was struck May 7 by Australian-piloted Catalinas against Babo, which is more than 700 miles north of Darwin across the Arafura Sea—a sea dotted with Japanese-controlled island airdromes. Fires which could be seen 70 miles away raged after the raiders blasted at the Babo airdrome, on which were Japanese bombers and fighters.

On May 5, Liberators fought their way through storms to deliver another daring daylight attack on Babo, far inside the 100-mile-long and 20-mile-wide MacCluer Gulf, starting fires and catching enemy planes on the ground.

Two other groups of raiders this month have risked the even longer flight to Manokwari on the north side of the mountain-ribbed country, more than 800 miles above Darwin.

Allied Planes Blasted Path To Victories in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

pattern of bomb explosions in this area that the Germans would have to retire to avoid destruction. "News of the success wasn't long in coming back from the advancing armies' furthest observation posts as the blue sky was stippled by the flights of bombers and their big fighter escorts.

Complete Sky Control

"From first light until 9:30 on this opening day of the big push the shuttle service was nonstop and it didn't tail off until about midday.

"After the pause the fighters had the sky to themselves for strafing enemy concentrations. It was a staggering example of complete sky control at a period when this was most needed by the Army. I saw only four enemy aircraft—Focke-Wulfs which dropped bombs harmlessly and beat it for safety."

Some Allied formations were told off to watch enemy landing fields, and right over them they shot down no fewer than 20 planes. Axis airmen couldn't stay on these grounds because of the danger of being bombed. When they rose from them it was to face overwhelming numerical odds in the air.

Way Cleared for Troops

On May 6 four Allied planes went into action every minute for nine hours. While tactical air forces were clearing the way for the troops, the Allied strategic air forces were striking deep behind the enemy's lines and at sea, and 25 ships were sunk.

The cost to the Allies was 10 planes.

Here in North Africa the Allies have realized at last plans for building up an air cover strong and wide enough to take care of big land forces in a major offensive and to form a powerful offensive weapon in itself.

As they are now engaged in making this cover stronger, wider, and more powerfully supported by immediately available replacements, operations in connection with the advance upon Tunis are looked upon as the first indication that Allied tactical air strength is now great enough to blast a way ahead for the armies in future offensives in Europe.

This, however, shapes up as a vastly tougher job than completing the elimnation of Axis air influence from Tunisia has been.

Great 'Fort' Of Africa Only Bluff

Continued from Page 1

ern column was in Ferryville on the little peninsula between Lake Bizerte and Lake Achkel. Within three hours and 15 minutes—by 4:15 p. m.—flying columns sweeping along the two roads had made their junction at Sidi Ahmed, stormed on into the city, and had occupied it completely—so swift was the collapse of all Axis resistance when the break finally came.

When dusk settled on the battlefields, Tunis and Bizerte were Allied bases ready to serve our forces and the British First Army lay straight across the center of the Axis position from Medjez-el-Bab to Tunis, cutting the remnants to the north off from those to the south where the British Eighth Army was poised for the final scene in this great drama of the desert. There will be no final concentration now of Axis forces at some one point for a final stand. There can only be little islands of resistance which can hang on, if they have the will, until their dwindling supplies run out, or they are overrun by the weight of our armies.

Two days ago, Bizerte was a legend as formidable as Singapore once was. Today we can see that an Axis "fortress" can also be a hollow bluff. Today we can see that "blitzkrieg" has a double meaning, as significant for us when the weapons are in our hands as it once was for the armies of the Axis when the weight of machines of war was in their favor. No fortress is impregnable. The Germans once shouted that doctrine in triumph. Today they are whistling in the dark about their own continental fortress, trying to find in such talk the same security that France once felt behind its Maginot Line.

But today we have the mass of planes to soar over the walls of "Festung Europa," we have the tanks to follow through the holes those planes blast in the defenses, and we have the men and the will to carry through.

Axis Army Destroyed

This is not the first Allied victory. There were others before as heartening and tactically as significant. There was El Alamein and the Mareth Line, and the Wadi el Akarit in Tunisia, and Guadalcanal in the Far East. But Guadalcanal took months to reduce, and each one of the earlier Tunisian victories ended in a skillful withdrawal of Axis forces for yet another battle.

This time, for the first time in the West, the battle ends in a final decision. An Axis army is destroyed, not so great as the German armies at Stalingrad, but an army of some 200,000 men. An Axis offensive ends in complete failure. All Africa is clear except for the final cleanup of the remnants in Northern Tunisia. Hitler's grip on the southern shores of the Mediterranean and of the narrow waist of that vital sea has been broken.

In time now, our own good time, we can open that sea to our own communications. We can turn our East-West moves to clear Africa into northern moves to drive into the defenses of Europe itself.

There were other events this week of first importance on the war fronts. On May 4 the big German industrial city of Dortmund in the Ruhr was bombed in a way which was different from big raids of the past. There were between 700 and 800 bombers in the raid. That is less than the number which bombed Cologne and Rostock. But this time every plane was a four-engined bomber and every plane was part of a regular operational bombing squadron assigned to the air offensive over Germany. On earlier raids, we now learn, they scrimped and saved for weeks to get enough planes together, and dragged in planes from the Coastal Command, "nonoperational" planes, anything and everything they could improvise for a big bombing attack. This time it was a big attack, conducted entirely as a routine affair.

Something new happened out in the Far East too. Maj. Gen. Claire Chenault's 14th Air Force reached out from some secret base in China with four engined Liberators to bomb Hainan Island. The use of Liberators in a big raid was new for the China force which has been known in the past only for its gallant fighter defense against Japanese bombing. It always has been a defensive force until now. This week it emerged as a full-fledged offensive force, and a force which delivered the first blow of the China war against Japan's vital supply line down the Chinese coast to the East Indies, to Singapore and to Burma.

Bolivian Official Hails Pan-Americanism Era

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Dr. Tomas Elio, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told Latin-American radio listeners last night that an era of understanding between the American republics which may surpass "the most optimistic predictions" has started.

The Bolivian Minister, who is accompanying President Peñaranda of Bolivia on an official visit to the United States, declared:

"There is no doubt that the American countries are more united than ever and, as far as their relations are concerned, that there has begun an era of understanding and closeness, the beginning of which we are witnessing and whose final results may surpass the most optimistic predictions."

Battle for Mediterranean Puts Reich on Defensive

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—The Germans are now asking themselves, what is going to happen next, how and where will the Allies start their attacks upon Europe as preliminary to the invasion of Germany itself?

Despite all its propaganda of bluff, Germany today is reduced to "aggressive defense." The time has gone by when Hitler, guided by his so-called intuitions, could take the first step so as to forestall any actions of his opponents.

Preliminary defensive steps already taken have included Hitler meetings with rulers of his puppet states so as to get from them all the manpower possible, conferences of German military authorities, local "Quislings" and police chiefs in occupied countries [on lines of the most recent held this week in Oslo] and fortification of all strategic points along the Mediterranean and Atlantic Coasts.

"Amphibian Warfare"

Reporting earlier this week from Berlin, regarding speculation there as to what will happen after Tunisia, the Swedish press correspondent declared that German military circles maintain that it will be "amphibian warfare in the Mediterranean." By this is meant fighting between enemy naval and air forces.

This they say has already started, and the Axis powers long have been prepared for any such contingency.

In this connection the Germans expect their new U-boats, armed with antiaircraft guns, will play an important role. These, they claim, have already shot down five British aircraft over the Bay of Biscay, and their strong armor plating is assumed to be sufficient protection so that they needn't dive during air raids.

Quicker Sea Route

The Germans appear convinced that the Allies will attempt to obtain new strategic positions in the Mediterranean to, first, establish an open and secure route through the Mediterraenan and the Near East, thereby cutting out the long sea route round the Cape of Good Hope, and secondly, establish bases and bridgeheads on the European continent.

Development of this amphibian warfare will depend, according to the Germans, upon the Allied moves. If the United Nations are considering invasion first, then the eastern Mediterranean may become the center of events, with the Nile delta or the Palestine coast as a starting point via the Dodecanese Islands and gravitate toward Greece or some other Balkan state.

In such case the Germans consider that not only Crete but also the Crimea will become significant bases, thereby indicating that they are already considering the possibility of a combined Anglo-American and Russian operation towards the Balkans.

Italy In Path of War

If on the other hand the Allies first concentrate upon protecting the Mediterranean sea route then the focal point, according to the Germans, will clearly be the Italian islands and Southern Italy.

It is significant that a German paper recently featured an article discussing detailedly the position of Sardinia as an "enticing and possible goal of invasion—as a sort of aircraft carrier."

Naturally this article, for the comfort of its readers, concluded that Sardinia's mountains as well as its prepared defenses were sufficient protection against all enemy attacks.

Sicily and Sardinia as obvious steppingstones to Italy have been strongly fortified, and the German authorities have concentrated for a long time upon the fortification of Italy since its capture would mean clearing all of the Middle Mediterranean of German influence.

This would mean not only that the Italian fleet would cease to operate, but also that Germany would lose its air bases south of the Alps as well as access to the Balkans across the Adriatic.

Axis Depends on U-Boats

The German press also warns the Allies of great U-boat mass attacks which will be made against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean or wherever else new military movements may occur.

But it is significant that the same press has had to find excuses for recent German U-boat failures to sink more Allied shipping.

One excuse is that Allied convoys have not recently been crossing the Atlantic with such frequency, "just as before the invasion fleet crossed from America to Africa," and the German press therefore concludes that the Allies are concentrating vessels somewhere for planned operations.

A strange remark in one German newspaper this week to the effect that "Admiral Karl Doenitz, recently appointed naval chief of staff, is now in charge of internal waterways" probably indicates that on these waterways first preference is now to be guaranteed for the transport of naval equipment, particularly U-boat parts.

Air Superiority of Allies

Germany's military situation, as some authoritative radio commentators, such as Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius recently admitted, is precarious.

The Allies have superiority in the air, and North Africa has for some time been nothing more than an outpost against Allied invasion of Europe.

The Russian front has absorbed two thirds of Germany's land forces and nearly half of the Luftwaffe as well as large forces from satellite countries.

Germany's leaders want above all to prevent a struggle on two fronts, and since they realize that this is now impossible, their alternative is to attempt stabilization of the Russian line somewhere near the present position so that greater forces can be liberated to meet attacks from other quarters.

The Germans have long concentrated upon fortification of the Salonika area and of parts of Southern Greece, since they have feared Allied landings in the Balkans.

Perhaps they once entertained the possibility of taking the initiative by attacking Turkey through Bulgaria, and though such action could not be excluded, should Hitler find himself in desperate straits it would be much more difficult today than two months ago in view of Turkey's increased preparedness and of Bulgaria's continued unwillingness to take an aggressive part in the war.

Anxious on Second Front

German military circles, the Reich press clearly indicates, are still perplexed as to where the second front will occur. Their threats of terrible opposition which Allied forces attempting to land either in France or the Low Countries or in Norway will face, while they must be taken seriously may yet prove to contain a very large measure of bluff.

It is significant that the very Germans who themselves two months ago were deriding the importance of stationary fortifications are now praising the qualities of the "West Wall" and other Rhine defenses.

Germany is known to have large concentrations of troops in France from the Loire to the Atlantic Coast as well as in Southern France along the Mediterranean coast whence they can be moved quickly either into Italy or to other parts of France.

It is also no secret that for some months past Germany has been holding in reserve a large number of the Luftwaffe [according to some reports as many as 2,000 first-line fighters] so as to defend the Reich from external attack.

In all their calculations, however, the Germans act as if Europe was a fortress united behind behind themselves. They entirely exclude all reference to the uneasy oppressed peoples under their tyranny who, when the opportunity arises, may play an important role as initiators of a revolution inside Europe itself.

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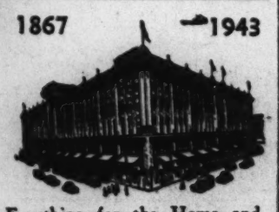
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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, May 8, 1943

A Saturday Page

Recreation: To Meet Teen-Age Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Stressing that juvenile delinquency is rising in all parts of the country because of war conditions, the National Recreation Association calls for combined community efforts to meet the problem in a pamphlet entitled "Teen Trouble—What Recreation Can Do About It," made public here today.

The pamphlet says that although trained personnel is best to give adequate leadership and supervision to recreational programs, teen-age youngsters also should be trained to conduct programs for children younger than themselves and also for their own age group. Co-operation of Parent-Teacher Associations, Civilian Defense Volunteer Organizations, Federations of Churches, Councils of Social Agencies and like groups are valuable in training youngsters for leadership, it adds.

"Any such training must be practical and realistic, simple enough for the teen-age boys and girls to do efficiently and important enough to make them feel a direct sense of responsibility and pride in accomplishment," it says.

The Most Popular Programs

The most popular programs for teen-age groups are those offering social activities—parties, dances, socials, clubs and boy and girl "get togethers" of all sorts—the booklet reports.

The pamphlet also recommends setting up of "hang-out rooms" where boys and girls can meet each other in informal and attractive surroundings to counteract the allure of cheap eating places, candy stores and "joints" where recreation is unsupervised.

"In these game centers which are being opened up in school and recreation buildings, boys and girls may play quiet games, sing popular songs around the piano, dance, look at current magazines and listen to the radio," it continues. "Such centers may be improvised from empty stores or lofts if no schools or recreation buildings are available, but they should have efficient and unobtrusive supervision."

Aiding War Fund Wholesome

The booklet also urges physical education, athletic programs and heightened emphasis on volunteer defense and related activities in aid of the war as wholesome influences.

"Above all," the booklet concludes, "teen-age boys and girls must be shown for themselves that democracy really works; that it is a priceless heritage that was fought for and won by our forefathers, and must never be taken for granted; that our Government can be trusted; that they are a great and indispensable part of our Nation, destined to play the main rôle in setting up and maintaining any new world order, and that such a rôle calls for intelligence, hard work, and a deep loyalty from each one of them.

"In our relationship with them, at home, at school, in the recreation program, in the church, and in the defense work we must be friendlier, more patient, more understanding, more interested in them as individuals, more willing to give them responsibility—and help them carry it."

Egone

A Little Child Deserves the Joy and Growth That Come With Helping at Home

A child can begin early to learn where things are, and to work with Mummy in the home. It takes time to answer questions and do a bit of teaching, but it later proves worth it. Boys should learn, too.

A chair, box, or step-ladder stool enables the child to work. A little help in how to hold things should be given. Setting the table is one of the home jobs that teaches etiquette and also encourages self-respect.

Make a home task a companionable event and it is an experience in democratic living. And help the small worker to see the relation of his task to the larger home effort.

Through the Editor's Window

The Postwar Problem of 'Hitler's Children'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the motion pictures currently showing is "Hitler's Children." I hope it sends many to bookshops and library to secure that grim and factual but vivid and readable volume from which it is drawn—"Education for Death," by Dr. Gregor Ziemer (Oxford, New York, $2.00).

The making of a Nazi is not, cannot be, pleasant reading. Dr. Ziemer does not spare us. He is himself an educator, and was head of the American Colony School in Berlin.

The volume begins at the dismissal time of the American Colony School. There is the joyous childlike atmosphere of the children emerging from their school to go home. Among them is a Jewish child—one of several taken into the school while waiting to go to America. Into the free homegoing of the children, a stone is thrown, hitting six-year-old Jewish Peter, accompanied by taunts and hatred from a group of ten-year-olds just dismissed from a Nazi school. An impasse, and even Dr. Ziemer's protest visit to the head of the Nazi school got him nowhere.

This incident in real life, as a matter of fact, started the book. Having remarkable contacts, knowing the language like a native, and trained as a journalist to boot, Dr. Ziemer was able to overcome the opposition that rolled up to block his request, and actually secured permission from the Ministry of Education to visit Nazi schools of all kinds, Nazi youth training groups, clinics, Party work camps, and to observe in detail how Hitler achieves in his "children" that fanatical devotion to Naziism which is ready to die in its service—a system which Dr. Ziemer calls "education for death."

♪ ♪ ♪

Much of the information in this remarkable and disquieting book is now widely known but only in a general way. The concise, eye witness detail is what makes Dr. Ziemer's record dynamite.

As a journalist he had trained himself to memorize conversations, setting down notes later. Reams of transcribed notes smuggled out of Germany enabled him therefore to reproduce accurately the astounding statements of officials and children, and the actual teaching he heard in the Nazi classrooms and elsewhere along his route.

He visited schools of all kinds and universities. He went through government homes where unmarried girls "patriotically" give birth to state babies. He saw the "hardening" training Nazi boys undergo to toughen up and become ruthless. He attended mystical initiation rites of the Hitler Youth. He saw boys being trained for later service in lands which the Nazis would conquer.

Everywhere Dr. Ziemer noted the fanatical devotion the Nazis had aroused. Everywhere was diabolical thoroughness. He has carefully checked and documented his statements and impressions with Nazi textbooks, military manuals for Nazi youth, Hitler song books, the Hitler Catechism, Nazi fairy stories and other data, much of which he smuggled out of Germany.

His final chapter should be required reading for all Americans interested in postwar planning. Hitler's educational system which has set itself the task of sweeping democracy from the face of the earth "is an even greater menace than his army or his Luftwaffe," Dr. Ziemer indicates. Even "if and when" the Nazi army is defeated, we will be faced by a younger army "more fanatic than the soldiery of now."

♪ ♪ ♪

This challenge should spur us to examine our own schools and sternly ask ourselves at least these five questions "and answer with our utmost honesty," he says.

1. Are our boys and girls devoutly convinced that America is the one country which has something to offer to the world after it is freed from Nazism, Communism, and Fascism?

2. Have we in our schools the deep-rooted enthusiasm for Democracy that German schools have for Hitler's ideology?

3. Are our teachers as eager to make students appreciate the beauty and splendor of America as Nazi teachers are eager to make their students appreciate the might and invincibility of the Third Reich?

4. Do we find in our schools the same willingness to acknowledge authority, without rancor and rebellion, that we find in Hitler's schools?

5. Do our students look upon work, mental and physical, with the same respect as Hitler's students. Are they as willing to make sacrifices? Have they the same admiration for healthy bodies?

Dr. Ziemer's discussion of these questions is thought provoking. How to achieve as positive results as theirs without resorting to totalitarian methods, how to combat the flood of hatred of America taught in the Nazi schools, how to build an "education for life" that will prove far stronger than Hitler's "education for death" is his theme. It lifts the book far beyond the specialized field of education into that of democratic citizenship anywhere. The facts set forth in this volume should be grasped in detail by us all. As citizens of a democracy, we need to become acutely aware of the kind of education which is building up for a postwar world the terrific United Nations problem of "Hitler's children."

Are Your Children Really Your Partners in Home Building?

By Robert J. Rhodes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not long ago I visited at the home of a friend. He is the father of three girls, the oldest of whom is eight. At luncheon this youngster assisted her mother in serving. When we left the table the children were asked to join us in the living room.

As they took their places there I thought of other homes where I had observed youngsters sent to the nursery or into their play yards the moment a guest arrived. But here I actually was entertained by the children, first with the oldest at the piano. In a few minutes the youngsters were permitted to run out to play. When the door had been closed behind them, their father turned to me and said:

"When I was a kid my parents practically booted me out of the house when callers came. I never was asked to linger in the house. It's a wonder I did not develop a terrific inferiority complex as a result.

Their Home Also

"Our girls shall never be given that kind of treatment. You noticed they remained in here with us only for 10 minutes or so. That's not long—but long enough to let them know this is their home as much as ours, that our friends may also be their friends, that they have a definite part in the social life here. Self-confidence, I hope, may spring into their lives from just such moments as they have just spent with us."

My friend may not then have thought of it, but he and his wife are building one of the greatest of all partnerships—the partnership of child and parent. It is the sort this nation needs now more than ever in its history because such partnerships play an important role in strengthening the country's unity.

Directly after the attack upon Pearl Harbor, the country's adults became welded in a drive for victory and a lasting peace. Soon youngsters found their place at school in war stamp and salvage campaigns and in victory garden programs.

Family Ties

But is every effort being made in the home to strengthen family ties, to build a family partnership that will make the unit stronger?

How best can we build an enduring partnership with our children? The answer need not be complex. Urge them to share in all activities of the home.

Let them have chores to do, but also let them participate in the social life of the home. Don't shove them into a back room when company comes. Keep their activities balanced. And treat them as partners.

Home economy is important in these days of increased living costs. It is destined to become even more important. The intelligent parent, of course, will not burden the child with any problem the youngster is not old enough to understand. But if the child is of an age to understand it, he should be given some idea of family finances and, regardless of the income, the need for thrift.

In times like these it is not sufficient merely to warn John to be more careful with his shoes. He should be told why to preserve them as long as possible. Talk over with him the armed forces' need for leather. It is not enough to ask Jane to be more careful of her dresses. Talk over with her the demands for the materials of which her dresses are made. The parent who takes time to give such explanations is the one who values the parent-children partnership, the one who knows its importance in a strong democracy.

Among my friends are the parents of two sons of grade school age and a daughter who recently finished her first year in junior college. The family is typically middle class American, which means it is neither rich nor poor. They live on a two-acre place several miles from the city. On the grounds are many fruit-bearing trees, a large vegetable garden and two large chicken houses.

Share in the Work

The father's hours are irregular. Often he works the night shift, but this gives him some daylight hours to devote to work about his little farm. The mother and daughter also are employed, but when they are home they share in the work in the house.

Not long ago the father decided he would like to try his hand at raising chickens on a commercial basis. Alone, he knew, the job would be a considerable undertaking. He discussed a plan with his sons. Would they like to help him and share in the profits—if there were any? They would. Today the boys are watching their savings account grow. The father's share of the venture is paying the rent.

Here is a family being successfully operated on a partnership basis; it is the kind of family the nation benefits from.

For Teacher-Friendship With Latin Americans

Teachers of English who want to extend their professional experience directly to the front line of Inter-American education may make out a check for $1.25 to the National Council of Teachers of English and mail it (with their preference for a Latin American country if they have one) to Rachel Salisbury, Milton College, Milton, Wisconsin. In return they will receive the name of an outstanding teacher of English in Latin America, to whom the "English Journal" will be sent with their compliments and to whom they are to write, inviting professional correspondence and arranging such exchange of student letters, exhibits, portfolios, etc., as their classes care to work out together.

—Among Us

Another Shortage!

Speaking of shortages, one of the most serious in the United States is the small number of persons, not of Japanese origin, who knew Japanese at the outbreak of hostilities. The number was estimated variously at from three to 100. Japanese is now being taught at, among others, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Washington, Michigan, California, New York University, Brown.

U. S. Presidents Named in Turn

History Teachers: Do you find it difficult to teach students the names of the American Presidents in the order in which they served? One Congressman found that his colleagues do not know them either. "To alleviate that condition," the Congressman wrote the following near-nonsense verse:

Washington and Jefferson met many a jeer.
Van Buren had troubles plenty to fear.
Poor bankbills let Johnson go home grumbling,
And Cleveland heard clearly McKinley's rumblings,
Till Wilson held currency Hooverly rare.

The key to this obscure jingle is that the first letter of each word is the initial of a President's name: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, etc., through Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. The fact that the last line doesn't make sense has not prevented the jingle from becoming popular on Capitol Hill, it is said.

To People who want to write

but can't get started

Do you have that constant urge to write but the fear that a beginner hasn't a chance?

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The Home Forum

No Acquiescence in Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Our acquiescence in disease,
Our ruthless competition,
Our distrust of love,
O Lord forgive."

What a challenge to thought is this prayer used in a great Protestant church! And what an opportunity for honest self-analysis! Are we acquiescent in disease? Are we engaged in ruthless competition? Do we distrust Love?

Acquiescence, according to a dictionary definition, means "passive compliance, submission." Christian Science teaches that acquiescence in evil of any kind, disease included, is contrary to the law of God, for God's law is the law of infinite good, and man is obedient to this law alone. Yet acquiescence in evil plays a large part in human experience: acquiescence in beliefs of poverty, sickness, heredity, lack of ability, lack of opportunity, old age, and the like, all of which are based primarily upon distrust of God's goodness and love.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not once in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy is the word "passive" to be found. Rise, rise, is her clarion call to humanity. **"Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good,"** she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393). **"God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."** And again she says (*ibid.*, p. 391), **"Instead of blind and calm submission to the incipient or advanced stages of disease, rise in rebellion against them."** Always her counsel is positive and practical, a living chart of health, activity, and success.

The world today is greatly in need of such teaching. For years it has been passing through chaos and tragedy due in no small degree to its acquiescence in much that is wrong, both politically and socially. As a result, so-called "cycles" of economic insecurity, unemployment, poverty, crime, and war have been accepted by many as the natural pattern of human existence. But little by little we are ceasing to acquiesce in these illusions of evil. Step by step we are learning that human despotism is the counterfeit of divine authority and is utterly powerless to govern men's lives. Daily are we called upon to "rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." Each of us can do this because his ability to do so is of God. Human energy to achieve may fail, but the power which man reflects as the image and likeness of God never fails. **"Our sufficiency is of God,"** the Apostle Paul assures us (II Corinthians 3:5).

♪ ♪ ♪

The history of civilization is full of the records of those who have refused to acquiesce in the mesmeric beliefs of failure and futility, and in so doing have achieved glorious victories, although the odds against them seemed well-nigh insurmountable. New worlds have been opened up by explorers and pioneers who dared to live for what they believed to be right. New levels of human welfare have been made possible through discovery and invention that have meant unceasing devotion to an ideal or a principle. Educational and social reforms have been accomplished through the patient and persistent efforts of men and women who refused to surrender to limitation, ridicule, or persecution. And nations have won and maintained freedom in the face of what seemed to be overwhelming defeats.

All over the world today men and women are resisting aggression and oppression; they are fighting for justice and freedom; they are working and praying, and their prayers are being answered. Complacency and selfishness are being healed. Out of the caldron of war, out of the desperate need in men's hearts for Truth, has come a renaissance of religion, a love for God, and an appreciation for the Bible, the Word of God, truly measureless in scope and power. "There are no atheists in foxholes," the soldiers at Bataan have told the world.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is no evil in the presence of God, good, Christian Science teaches, and nothing that can separate man from good—neither time nor person, place nor thing. What a specter time is, with its past and future, its "heredity," its "missed opportunities," its tyranny of "past mistakes" and anxiety for what is ahead! Much of the suffering of mankind is caused by acquiescence in just such false and fearful thinking. Man is not the slave of the past or the future. Today is his in which to live and prove his manhood. **"To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings,"** Mrs. Eddy has written as the first words in the Preface to Science and Health.

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son," the Bible says (Revelation 21:7). Overcometh what? Among other things, the temptation to believe that man can be separated from God, good, or that there is any power apart from good. Let us with all our heart "resist all that is unlike good," knowing that God has given us the power to do so, and that nothing can dispossess us of this power. Let us preach and prove that there need be no "ruthless competition" among men or nations, for in God's kingdom every idea has its rightful place. Let us trust Love wholly, without reservation or evasion. Then, indeed, shall God's blessing be experienced, and "He that overcometh shall inherit all things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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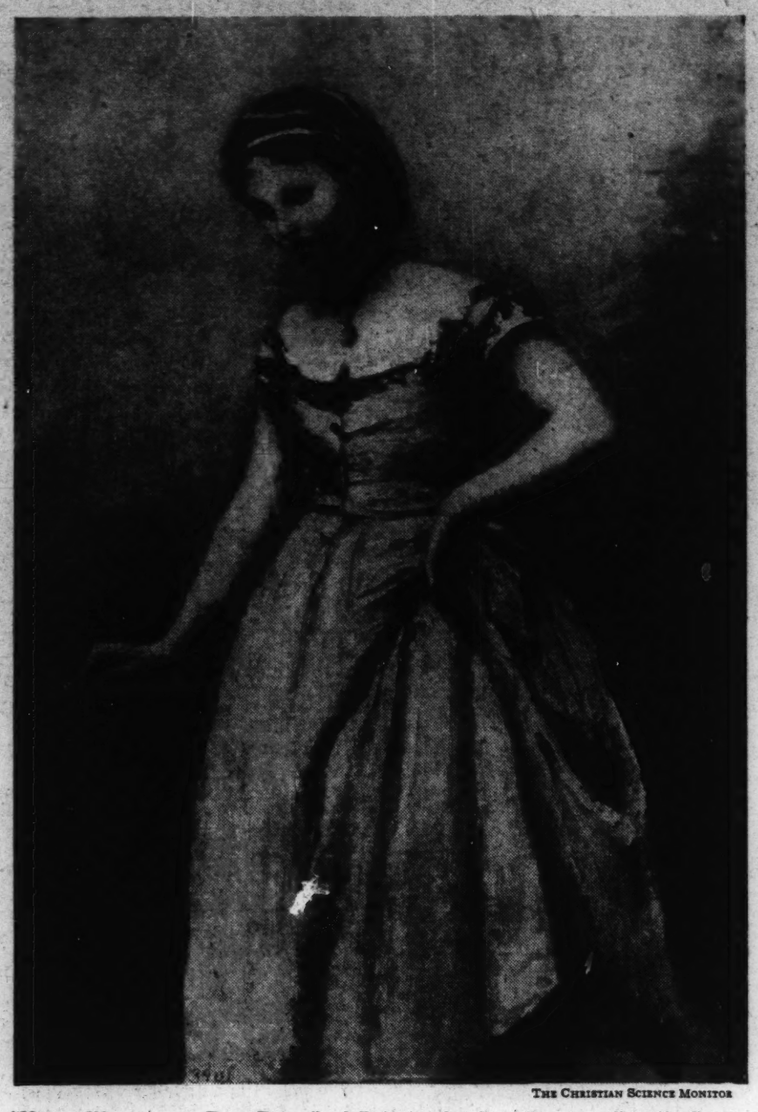

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG WOMAN IN A PINK DRESS": *A Painting by Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot*

JEAN-BAPTISTE-CAMILLE COROT was born in 1796. He saw the famous Salon of 1824 in which the Englishman, Constable, exhibited. Constable's influence was welcomed by the Frenchmen who could not tolerate the artificiality and pompousness of the Academy.

Corot was naturally disposed toward landscape. In 1825, he went to Italy and it was at this early stage of his career that some of his handsomest canvases were painted. Architecture was a favorite subject of the time, and Corot portrayed ruins, bridges, and town houses with a discerning grasp of formal design. But wooded landscape occupied the better part of his energies, and his lyrical interpretations of the French countryside were greatly loved. The name of Corot has been associated with the serene pictures of peaceful places in the woods, for feathery lightness and pearly green tints. There was something in the landscapes of this Frenchman that induced calm in the onlooker. He said once: "I have only one aim in life, to paint landscapes."

That remark does not help explain a series of figure studies made by Corot and held by critics of today to be his superlative achievement. Certainly he painted these portraits with no encouragement from his landscape-hungry market, and few people even knew of their existence. Today Corot is re-estimated as an artist on the basis of these exquisite portrayals.

Young women, such as this lady in a pink dress, are depicted with full regard for their grace, youthful form, and enhancing costume. Corot did not paint them with the eye of a portraitist, but rather with the discernment of a composer, arranging elements of design, regulating details in rhythmic sequence, propelling quiet and dignified patterns of motion over the surface. He had the inclination of the classical artist, like Poussin and Ingres, who also worked in discriminating detachment.

The Frenchmen who lived after Corot, and who found his trees too tenuous and his *paysage* too tender, would have hailed him as a great designer in form, had his figure pictures been brought to their attention. Such are the paradoxes of art. Corot as landscapist was a sentimental romantic, as a painter of buildings and people he was imbued with the seriousness and detachment of the reflective classicist.

Thus we realize that there are no sharply defined categories for artists.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Ne pas Consentir au Mal

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"Notre acquiescement à la maladie,
Nos rivalités sans merci,
Notre manque de foi en l'amour,
Seigneur, pardonne!"

Cette prière qu'on répète parfois aux cultes d'une grande église protestante peut nous faire réfléchir. Elle incite à un sérieux examen de notre pensée. Donnons-nous notre consentement à la maladie? Nous livrons-nous à des rivalités sans merci? Manquons-nous de foi en l'amour?

D'après le dictionnaire, "acquiescement" veut dire "soumission, obéissance passive." La Science Chrétienne déclare que la soumission au mal de n'importe quel genre, y compris les maladies, les infirmités, est contraire à la loi divine — à la loi du bien infini, la seule qu'observe l'homme réel. Pourtant les humains ont l'habitude de consentir au mal; ils acceptent des croyances telles que la pauvreté, les souffrances, l'hérédité, l'incapacité, les perspectives défavorables, la vieillesse — croyances dont la base principale est le manque de foi en Dieu, dans Sa bonté, Son amour.

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Le mot "passif" ne se présente pas une seule fois dans les ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy. Ses vibrants appels nous incitent sans cesse à monter. "Élevez-vous dans la force de l'Esprit pour résister à tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien," dit-elle dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 393). "Dieu en a rendu l'homme capable, et rien ne saurait invalider les facultés et le pouvoir dont l'homme est divinement doué." Dans un autre passage, elle écrit (*ibid.*, p. 391): "Au lieu de vous soumettre aveuglément et tranquillement à la maladie, qu'elle soit à une période naissante ou avancée, révoltez-vous contre elle." Ses conseils sont toujours positifs, pratiques, montrant la voie de la santé, de l'activité, du succès.

Aujourd'hui le monde a bien besoin de ces enseignements. Au cours des dernières années, il a passé par des épreuves — confusion, troubles, désastres — en grande partie dues à son acquiescement aux multiples abus, tant politiques que sociaux. En conséquence, on a vu se succéder les "cycles" d'insécurité financière, de chômage, les vagues de pauvreté, de crime; et ces choses, ainsi que la guerre, beaucoup les ont acceptées comme si elles formaient la trame naturelle de l'existence humaine. Mais nous cessons graduellement de consentir à ces illusions du mal. Pas à pas, nous apprenons que le despotisme humain est une contrefaçon de l'autorité divine, qu'il ne possède aucune puissance réelle et qu'il ne saurait gouverner la vie des hommes. Jour après jour nous avons à nous élever "dans la force de l'Esprit pour résister à tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien." Chacun de nous peut le faire, car Dieu nous en rend capables. L'énergie humaine connaît les échecs, mais le pouvoir que l'homme reflète en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu ne nous trahit jamais. Comme le déclare l'apôtre Paul, "notre capacité vient de Dieu" (II Corinthiens 3:5).

♪ ♪ ♪

L'histoire de la civilisation nous montre que dans bien des cas, certains refusèrent d'accepter les croyances mesmériques annonçant l'insuccès, l'inutilité des efforts; grâce à cette attitude, ils remportèrent de grandes victoires, bien que toutes les chances parussent être contre eux. Ayant eu le courage de vivre pour un noble but, de poursuivre ce qu'ils croyaient être leur mission, les explorateurs nous ont ouvert des mondes inconnus. Le niveau du bien-être s'est élevé parce que maints chercheurs consacrés à un idéal, fidèles à un principe, ont fait des découvertes et des inventions utiles. Les réformes pédagogiques et sociales se sont produites grâce à la patience, aux persévérants efforts de pionniers qui refusaient de s'incliner devant les limitations, les railleries, les persécutions. Des peuples sont parvenus à l'indépendance et ont pu maintenir leur liberté bien que leur cause semblât parfois désespérée.

Sur tous les continents, des hommes, des femmes, des enfants même résistent aujourd'hui à l'agression, à l'oppression; ils combattent pour la justice, la liberté; ils travaillent, ils prient, et leurs prières obtiennent une réponse. La suffisance et l'égoïsme se guérissent graduellement. Jetés dans la fournaise de la guerre, les humains soupirent après la Vérité dont leur cœur a si grand besoin; aussi voit-on se produire une renaissance religieuse d'une immense portée, que caractérise l'amour envers Dieu; en même temps, l'on apprécie bien davantage la Bible, la Parole divine. "Il n'y a point d'athées dans les gourbis," ont déclaré les soldats de Bataan.

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Comme nous l'apprend la Science Chrétienne, la présence de Dieu, du bien, exclut le mal; et les temps, les personnes, les lieux, les choses, sont incapables de dresser une barrière entre l'homme et le bien. Le temps est un fantôme qui prétend nous effrayer en prenant diverses formes: passé, futur, "hérédité," "occasions perdues," tyrannie des "erreurs d'autrefois", anxiété quant à l'avenir. Les souffrances de l'humanité proviennent en grande partie de ce qu'elle se livre à ces fausses pensées de crainte. L'homme n'est point esclave de l'avenir ou du passé. Aujourd'hui lui appartient, c'est dans le présent qu'il peut vivre et prouver sa vraie nature. "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits," déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *Science et Santé*, au début de la Préface.

"Celui qui vaincra, héritera toutes choses; je serai son Dieu, et il sera mon fils," dit la Bible (Apocalypse 21:7). Qu'est-ce qu'il faut vaincre? C'est notamment la tentation de croire que l'homme puisse être séparé de Dieu, du bien, ou que le bien ne soit pas la seule puissance. De tout notre cœur, il faut résister à "ce qui est dissemblable au bien," en sachant que Dieu nous donne la force nécessaire et que rien ne peut nous enlever ce pouvoir. Affirmons et prouvons que les hommes et les peuples ne sont point condamnés à des "rivalités sans merci," car dans le royaume de Dieu chaque idée a sa place légitime. Ayons en l'Amour une entière confiance, sans réserves ni faux-fuyants. Alors en vérité les bénédictions divines seront nôtres; et "celui qui vaincra, héritera toutes choses."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Things That Can Be Priced

ANTHONY TROLLOPE invented the pillar box. So, when I happened to be in Waltham Cross in Hertfordshire, the other day, I thought it a good idea to inquire at the local post-office for the house he lived in while writing "Framley Parsonage." The question taxed the resources of the local post-office to the full; but eventually, after much consultation of directories, I was informed that Trollope's house had been pulled down, and a gigantic, super-de-luxe cinema built on its site.

The information was correct. The cinema was even more gigantic and super-de-luxe than I was led to expect. I stood before it in respectful admiration, and noted that Marlene Dietrich was being screened there in "Pittsburgh." Her name was over the front of the building in letters a yard high. So was the name of John Wayne. The letters in the name of the cinema were even bigger. But nowhere, on any part of this huge structure, could I find the tiniest tablet recording the fact that Anthony Trollope once lived in the neighborhood. Perhaps people in Waltham Cross do not read Trollope.

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But I repudiate the thought. I thrust it from me. Of all the great Victorian writers, Trollope is by far the most widely read in England today. The authorities at the London Library say so. The five long shelves which they provide for his novels are permanently half empty, so large and constant is the demand for these lengthy and placid stories of the hunting field and the cathedral close, these tales of lost checks and lawsuits about diamond necklaces and disputed inheritances.

What the Library affirms, the booksellers assert with added vigor. It is not easy to get the books of any Victorian novelist in London. It is practically impossible to buy a Trollope. They were all sold long ago, and have not been reprinted. After the war it will be different, but there is no paper for them now. Occasionally, of course, one is fortunate. In Bedford, a week past, I managed to get Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," a sufficient achievement. But "Orley Farm"? No. "Mr. Scarborough's Family"? No. "Dr. Wortle's School"? No. Or any other of the interminable array of Trollopian fiction? Alas, no.

Happily, there are the libraries, or one would be miserable indeed. For a man who has once settled down to Trollope, penetrated deep into the heart of a "Claverings" or "Eustace Diamonds," who has burrowed into Trollope, who has, as it were, entrenched and fortified himself in Trollope, there is no complete peace, no absolute satisfaction until he has read all Trollope.

I do not mean that Trollope is one of your "irresistible" writers. He does not amaze by the felicity of his genius. He does not overwhelm by the grandeur of his imaginative power. His pages are not beglamored with magic. The light that never was on sea or land does not shine in Trollope. He never invented a character as alive as Dick Swiveller. He never hit on a plot as tremendous as "The Wild Ass's Skin." But, in certain moods, the sentiment of Dickens becomes intolerably wearying. At times, the melodrama and romantic sensationalism of Balzac cannot be endured any longer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now, Trollope never wearies. He is so far removed from sensationalism that he will write of turbulent passions, like Lady Eustace's determination to keep her necklace, or Lady Mason's resolution not to surrender Orley Farm, in so gentle and easy a manner, so leisurely a pace, that, at the end of it all, the reader feels as quietly refreshed, as calmly and as peacefully entertained, as if he had just taken a long stroll through a shady park in warm summer sunshine.

There is nothing terrific or titanic about Trollope. He starts no crusades. Hoists no banners. Issues no protests. You can put down one of his books at any moment you choose. But you always take it up again. You always come back to it. And you go on from one to a second, and from the second to a third, and on and on till you come to the end. And then you begin all over afresh.

♪ ♪ ♪

The great point about Trollope is his zeal for facts. He is as keen on facts as Mr. Gradgrind himself. There are realms of experience where facts cannot be set down exactly, appraised and valued like a pound of butter. These realms Trollope carefully avoids. He is fond of writing about clergymen. Several of his best novels are about parsons, of all ranks from curate to bishop. The only point on which he gives no information about these reverend gentlemen is their religion. Their religion is something that cannot be computed from a ready reckoner or looked up in Crockford's Clerical Directory. So Trollope avoids it. But on their chances of promotion, the value of their livings, the precise amount of food their income allows them to give to their numerous children—on matters like these, Trollope is copious, and even overflowing. He has an exact knowledge of the price of everything that is not beyond all price. Lady Eustace's necklace was worth £10,000. That check which nearly ruined Mr. Crawley in "The Last Chronicle of Barset" was for £20, neither more nor less. The first bill of Mr. Sowerby's that Mark Robarts backed was for £400, and the second for £500. Robarts may have thought that these two bills came to £500 altogether, one being included in the other, but Trollope—with Sowerby—knew better. In "The Way We Live Now" Lady Carbury was left £1,000 a year by her husband. The amount of money to which Henrietta Carbury was entitled on marriage was £6,000. Roger Carbury had £2,000 a year, but it was ready money. Trollope carried this exact knowledge of exact facts into his own life. He indulged in no highfalutin' nonsense about inspiration. What concerned him was the precise length of his stories. That determined their price—£1,800 for three volumes.

Now, the things that can be priced are not the most valuable. But they have their own interest. There is no writer in the whole world who exploits that interest as insistently as Anthony Trollope.

HAROLD HOBSON

Willows in Moonlight

Through elfin lattices, the moon is gold
And large and nearly round.
There is a hint of something strange and old,
Of secrets yet unfound
Within the moon's impassive, yellow face.
The lattices sway,
And weave their mesh against illumined space,
And silver splinters play
Between them when the wind is passing by.
How frail those lattices,
Against the vast expanse of silvered sky!
How fine their traceries!
The hour is very late, and darkness soon
Will hide those latticed panes,
When, creeping down the night's back stairs, the moon
Deserts the willow lanes.

LOIS KINGSLEY PELTON

The Iris

Sprinkled
With frosty dawn
And moonlight crystals, it
Unfolds, a blue and silver dream
Of May.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

An Innocent in France

LEAVING CARCASSONNE, we made a "Little Tour" through France and Italy, drinking again the magic drops of the fountain of Trevi. From Rome we went to the Italian Lakes, and on to Paris, where Mr. Clemens awaited our coming. He had most comfortably ensconced his family at the Hotel Normandy, and was himself very busily engaged in wrestling with the French language, which he said was illiterate, untenable, unscrupulous, for if the Frenchman knew how to spell he did not know how to pronounce—and if he knew how to pronounce he certainly did not know how to spell. How it all comes back and springs to memory—the wit, the chaff, the merry dinners in the rue de l'Eschelle, the gaiety and laughter! Mr. Clemens said, "When Aldrich speaks it seems to me he is the bright face of the moon, and I feel like the other side." A dinner which the Comtesse d'Aure and Madame Blanc gave to Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Clemens is still, to the only survivor of that happy hour, most clear and vivid. For some forgotten reason Mrs. Clemens could not accept her invitation. Manifold were her requests and instructions to her dear "Youth," to hold indelibly in his mind the etiquette of a dinner in polite society in France—not to allow it to slip from his mind for a second that he was dining in "royal circles," and that mentally he must nail himself to his chair, and resist all inclination to rise before the dinner was half over and take his usual promenade round and round the table.

It was arranged that we should call for Mr. Clemens. Mrs. Clemens, in consigning her charge to my care, said, "If you see the slightest preparation on Mark's part to rise from his chair before the dinner is finished, pray stop him, for if left to himself he will forget he is not at dinner at home."

It was a brilliant dinner. Everything went smoothly and well, until suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms whatever, Mr. Clemens, uprising from his chair and with perfect unconsciousness, began his rapid promenade round and round the table, holding his large white napkin in his hand and using it as an Admiral might his flag, were he making code signals to his squadron. Suddenly remembrance came—the furtive and delinquent look to his chaperon—the quick descent to the vacant chair—are the white stones in that day's memory.—From "Crowding Memories," by MRS. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Return

The vines with furtive motion crawl
across the garden's prison wall,
observe the concrete street, and then
slip gratefully inside again.

KEITH THOMAS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Just What Did Mr. Davis Mean? ..... *By J. C. H.*

When Elmer Davis says that there "will be Allied operations on Continental Europe this summer," he is talking about something no Washington correspondent even knows about factually, nor could report even in an "Intimate Message" if he did know.

By which we mean that we are not in a position to either confirm or deny Mr. Davis' statement. We can only presume that he has been taken into the confidence of someone on the combined Joint Chiefs of Staff, or even higher up on matters which are the most secret of any in Allied hands.

We do know this, however, that there has for a very long time been a strong conviction among the leading American military officials that it is a primary desirability to strike Germany in the West this summer and to strike hard. There never has been the slightest question about the desirability. There has been considerable question from the time the United States entered the war about its feasibility even in the second year of American participation.

Major Controversial Subject

We know that this question of feasability was the major controversial subject in Anglo-American war planning in the period preceding Casablanca, with many British experts holding back on the ground that the shipping situation did not permit an invasion of the French Coast to be made with the amount of force which is necessary to guarantee the success of the landing. American opinion was no by means unanimous, but there was a stronger inclination to face the risk involved in attempting the landing.

Undoubtedly that controversy was resolved at Casablanca and decisions reached which perhaps are just about ready to be put into execution. There no longer seems to be any serious doubt that some new Anglo-Amercian operation is coming soon, perhaps even before the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign. It would be difficult to explain so many things happening in Europe in any other way.

Russia's repeated attempts to clarify the murk of the Polish dispute imply that Mr. Stalin, who is of course informed of our war plans, has reasons he didn't have before to consider the feelings and wishes of London and Washington. He is interested in Anglo-American pressure on Germany's Western Front above all else. His "Letter to the New York Times" saying that he "favored a strong, independent Poland' 'is the sort of thing he would do if we on the western side of Germany are about to do something he approves, but something he probably wuoldn't have bothered doing if Russia's confidence in Anglo-American fighting will were still as low as it was last year during the "second-front" campaign.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's eagerness to agree with Gen. Henri Giraud would seem to suggest an equal expectation of some new operation. General Giraud's terms are ont satisfactory to the Fighting French in many respects, and probably never could be. But General Giraud is marching with the Anglo-American armies in Africa. Those armies are winning now. Those same armies shortly may be moving on to other battles. General Giraud will go with them. Unless General de Gaulle joins up on the best terms he can, he runs the risk of being left behind on the beach when the convoy puts off—perhaps for France. The longer he delays, the worse his bargaining position becomes.

General de Gaulle may or may not be in the secret of what comes next. But he certainly is acting like a man who distinctly does not want to be left "on the beach." He has swallowed a lot of treatment of late which could not be termed cordial.

These, and many more things like them, are all weather vanes pointing the same way. Hence it is taken for granted in that vague group known as "military experts" that something real is coming up. But there remains much doubt as to its character.

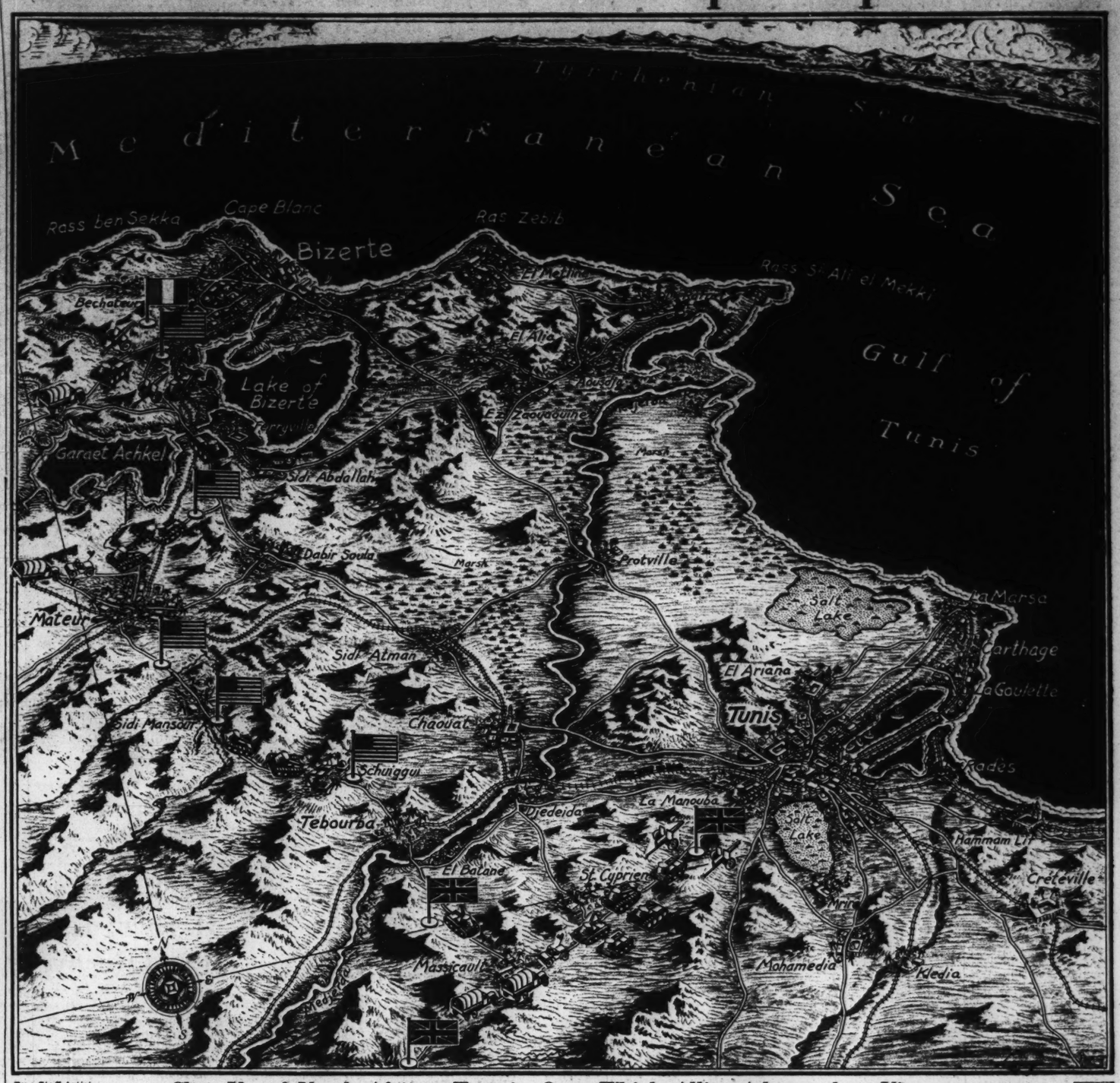
'War-of-Nerves' Move?

Mr. Davis says "Continental Europe." Perhaps he or the men who told him wanted to subject Berlin to a "war-of-nerves" move. That of course, could explain the whole thing. He certainly seemed to be pinning it down pretty closely when he said "Continental." Sicily or Crete would not be "Continental" in the literal sense, although they are appendages of the Continent.

However, even if it is on the Continent itself, it will not necessarily be a major invasion. There are several parts of the Continent which are just as much outside of the main defenses of what the Germans call "Festung Europa"—Fortress Europe—as Tunisia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, even part of Rumania, are all outside of the main fortress walls. So is Norway. If the Anglo-American landing on the Continent is at any of those points, it becomes from our point of view and also from the Germans' a "secondary" operation. It would belong to the same category as the African operation—part of the process of bringing our forces up into position for the real assault on the fortress.

All of which means that Mr. Davis' remarks are not quite so specific as they sound at first. The big question is whether there is to be a major assault on the "Fortress" this year. He did not tell us that. He merely predicted operations "on Continental Europe." That even could be covered by air attack. His words do not necessarily change the widespread assumption among "observers" that the big show is scheduled for 1944, not for 1943.

Fall of Bizerte and Tunis Ends Epic Chapter of War



By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of North African Terrain Over Which Allies Advanced to Victory

Scene of momentous events attending the the final phase of the Allied March against Bizerte and Tunis is depicted here by Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor, with all details of the contour of the territory worked out strictly to scale. By following the lines of the Allied advance, as indicated by arrows, artillery, and supply lines—each identified by the particular flank of the nation involved—the reader can gain some impression of the natural obstacles faced by the advancing troops. Once beyond the mountains the advance became extremely rapid.

The Dominion Speaks: Edmonton

'Backdoor to Golden North' ..... *By Fergus Hoffman*

Edmonton, Canada's new "backdoor to the golden north," where the Alaska Highway has its beginning, is seething with boomtime activity—at depression prices. Or so it seems to Americians, fresh from the states, where price control and food rationing have not reached the equitable levels which Dominion law has established in war-seasoned Canada. This is a Florida boom town of the early Twenties, transplanted to a clime where the mercury drops to 20 degrees below zero and seems to be perspiring upward until it reaches a noonday high of perhaps 40 above. That's when the temptation to remove your new, long-handled woolens in favor of lighter garb is foiled only by the rapidity with which the temperature follows the sun down far below the horizon.

Hotels are crowded with every imaginable type of traveller in every possible kind of garb. Muskrat caps, beaver hats, sealskin parkas and flying suits lined with eiderdown are a familiar sight; military unforms abound at this key city on the continent's most imporant military highway; the trim civilian suits of machinery salesmen and contractors offer contrast with the plaid-shirted cat skinners and truck drivers. Everyone is going some place, coming back from some place or waiting for travel priorities on airplanes. Where you have been and where you are going isn't a topic for public conversation, however. But the size of the milling throngs on the streets is a key to the tremendous nature of the myriad projects which stem from this Alberta boom town.

Although rooms in hotels always are spoken for in advance, the hostelries are doing an excellent job of accommodating everyone. Restaurants are filled from morning until night, especially with eager Americans who are glad to see steaks on the menus at such low prices. At The Corona Hotel restaurant, whether it's breakfast, lunch or supper, the price is 50 cents, and that's in Dominion currency. And The Corona meals would do justice to any metropolitan dining room in the states. Sugar, tea, butter and coffee are rationed, but there seems to be plenty for all and diners-out feel no pinch.

In the grocery stores and meat markets food is plentiful and just as cheap. Carrots are 4 cents a pound, rutabagas the same, and cabbage is 5 cents. Meats are to be had in any variety of cuts, top sirloin bringing 30 cents a pound in the retail market. In the clothing stores the same situation prevails: woolen shirts, trousers and underwear are first grade and extremely inexpensive. Rubber overshoes, boots and other rubberwear are displayed in show windows in quantities—and they're purchased in quantities by the men who soon will be wading through muskeg wastes and across frozen tundras in scores of secret construction camps throughout northern Canada and Alaska.

Edmonton residents boast of their city's future, point out that their homes are located on the direct land and air routes which lead to the top of the world. Many think the city is only in its infancy, may some day be a metropolitan travel center of the globe. Even the pessimists among Edmontonians cannot be termed consedvative in their expectations, although they are the ones who gloomily predict that Edmonton never will be any larger than Salt Lake City or Tacoma. . . .

To Change the Subject:

An Informed City Is Prepared ..... *By Grace Miller*

"I want to get a job as a parachute rigger. How do I go about it?"

"Whom do I contact about giving my dog to the Army?"

"Where can I take flying lessons in Chicago?"

"Where can I get a plow?"

"Near what large city is Camp Adair, Oregon?"

"Where can I get a speaker on victory gardens?"

"I want to 'join up,' but am too young for the Waacs. Where can I go?"

These are some of the thousand and more questions asked, and answered, in a single month at the Office of Civilian Defense central information bureau here in Chicago.

People want to know where they can train for war industry jobs. They ask about rationing, salvage, nurses, training, how they can find a room if they go to live near camps where husbands are stationed. And recently they pelted the bureau with questions about the income tax.

And not once are they answered: "I don't know," "Maybe," or even "I think."

"It's our job to know," says Mrs. G. Corson Ellis, director and founder of the bureau, "and we've collected the information here."

Technical questions about the income tax aren't answered, of course. But no one is coldly told: "Call the Internal Revenue Office." He's told: "Call Harrison 4700, Extension 204, and ask for Mr. Jones," says Mrs. Ellis. "And then," she says, "a big sigh of relief will come over the telephone, for the person knows he's not going to be tossed from one department to another."

Manned by Volunteers

The bureau is manned by volunteers. Sixty to 75 give from two to six days a week. And the files they keep would credit any business organization. Not even "Sixty-four dollar questions" bother here.

Many aren't so direct, though, as "Where can I get a plow?" Mrs. Ellis explains. And this is why, when she asks for volunteer workers, she advertises for women with a sense of humor, patience, and adaptability.

The person who wants a plow, says Mrs. Ellis, sometimes starts off by saying:

"I've lived in Chicago for 30 years. There is a lot across the street that is covered with weeds." Then after considerable further recital the question is finally asked: "Where can I get a plow to make a Victory garden?"

And judging by the rationing questions, many persons don't get their information from the newspapers as Will Rogers did.

"Many such questions would be needless if they did," Mrs. Ellis says. "But we're glad to answer them. What if all those questions were sent to the ration board? That's our function, to help not only the people, but existing organizations, to relieve them of some of their petty burdens."

Two Months of Training

Volunteers go through a two-month training period. They learn, among other things, the names and work of all the federal bureaus in Washington, and facts about the Army, Navy, Air Corps. They are taught manners, attitudes, appearance. Then there's a six-week apprentice period before it's considered a worker is ready to stand on her own two feet and answer complicated questions from the public.

It takes training, says Mrs. Ellis, even to know what to clip from newspapers for their clipping book. And so complete is it with information about wartime Chicago that the Historical Society here has earmarked it for their files after the war.

Mrs. Ellis herself started the information bureau. Before Pearl Harbor she was doing volunteer work in the then new Office of Civilian Defense, sorting applications from folks who wanted to help with defense. The phone rang constantly, she explains. People asked all manner of questions and no one could answer half of them. The confusion all over the city seemed appalling. Mrs. Ellis thought it would be good to have an information center, a clearing house for questions. Mayor Kelly agreed. A start was made, "and we just plain grew," she relates.

"A City Informed Is a City Prepared," reads a red, white and blue lettered poster on the wall of the bureau. And thanks to the bureau, that's what Chicago pretty well is.

Can Sicily or Sardinia Halt Allied Drive?

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How well prepared are Sicily and Sardinia to resist an Allied attempt at invasion?

What is actually going on in these Mediterranean islands and in South Italy is hidden behind an impenetrable veil of censorship. However, the Italian Government has announced that civilian commissars have been assigned to the military commanders to co-ordinate civil services with military measures. It is rather doubtful whether the Italians can evacuate Sicily's civil population of 4,000,000.

Former Party Secretary Aldo Vidussoni reported recently that all populated places in Sicily had been converted into fortresses. On the other hand, there have been reports describing the flight of the population from the coastal regions to the mountainous districts of the interior. Other advices have stated that persons regarded as "dangerous" by the police have been arrested in Sicily and Sardinia, and that others were evacuated.

It is not known how the Fascist authorities expect to keep the situation in hand in case of an actual invasion as they have heretofore been unable to deal even with the many thousands of deserters hiding in the interior of Calabria, Sardinia, and Sicily.

A few weeks ago the Italian Government issued a decree placing all civilians, both men and women, under military law in the event of complete or partial mobilization of the country. The decree stated that all citizens not under arms would then be "assigned to military units and given military status."

Sabotage Organization

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of such measures. Actual mobilization, such as might be inferred from the text of the decree, is impossible. The sole purpose of this action is to keep the population under control in the vain hope of nipping any revolutionary or sabotage attempts in the event of an Allied invasion.

Only recently Radio Moscow reported the arrest of three members of a Sardinian sabotage organization by the Italian police who had, however, been unable to smash the network of the organization itself.

The situation is perhaps somewhat different but not much better in the northern and central parts of the country.

The Genoa Corriere Mercantile feels itself moved to lash out against "certain people inventing precise dates on which the enemy will pulverize one of our cities." Rumors spread like wildfire that some cities have been destroyed by air raids without the Government announcing the facts.

Another problem facing the authorities is the attitude of hundreds of air-raid wardens, mostly Party members, whom the public charges with deserting their posts as soon as enemy planes are overhead. Finally, in order to pacify public opinion, it was announced that 15 wardens had been killed during raids on Spezia, Turin, Milan, San Remo, and a number of South Italian cities. At the same time, however, Virginio Gayda in Giornale d'Italia warned that wardens leaving their posts during an air raid will from now on be punished according to military law.

Defense of Brenner Pass

People in the Po Valley, it seems, are talking about powerful fortifications being built along the river, but looking northward they whisper that new defenses are under construction on the heights of Brenner Pass.

Much speculation seems to be going on concerning conditions in Turin where the population now uses the name of Stalingrad for the badly battered sections of the city. Five men charged with looting in the ruins were recently condemned to capital punishment by the ill-famed Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State and executed in the Turin penitentiary. Meanwhile, rumors that the Fiat works are being transferred to Germany are spreading by way of the ever-alert grapevine, together with stories about strikes in the Fiat plants where the workers reportedly demanded peace, possibly in protest against German attempts to ship the skilled men to the Reich.

Such events have, of course, provoked a torrent of Fascist propaganda to dispel the apprehensions of the masses, but the effectiveness of these steps must appear doubtful.

People are turning away in ever-increasing numbers from the official propaganda to other sources of information. Advices from Rome admit frankly that fewer newspapers are bought than ever before. On the other hand, the Government has been compelled to declare illegal the use of aerials permitting the reception of foreign transmissions. And the Ministry of Communications has decreed that the manufacture and sale of multi-wave sets for civilian use are to be allowed only until Aug. 31 on condition that they cannot be used for short waves. Yet the number of sentences for listening to foreign broadcasts is on the increase.

The Italian press and radio seek to counter foreign influences with appeals to national honor and pride and to exploit the growing destruction caused by Allied raids. The Stefani Agency, for instance, quotes a report compiled by the Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Genoa to the effect that 72 churches have been damaged or destroyed in the Ligurian city.

Much publicity has been given to the "noble speech" of the Archbishop of Naples, Cardinal Asoalesi, who condemned the raids. At the same time he asked for divine blessing upon the flower of Italy's youth so that the country might triumph over the destroyers of churches, hospitals, and houses of innocent citizens. Stefani reported with much emphasis a similar event when during an official reception one Monsignor Bartolomasi, in addressing the Duce, pointed out that "the members of the clergy affirm their faith in victory over the enemies of religion."

It was, however, significant that the official Vatican paper Osservatore Romano sought to prevent Fascist propaganda from using such arguments by emphasizing the question, "Did these churches fulfill the mission for which they were built?"

Fine Churches Left Empty

The paper said that the voices of regret and pain are understandable. "But," it continued, "where are today the crowds which once filled the churches? The sad truth is that the greater part of these fine churches have been left empty lately, or at the best have filled only for Sunday mass, when the pleasure-hunting youth of the great cities kept their rendezvous in church.

"In these circumstances it should cause no surprise that the Lord, who permitted the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem owing to the wickedness of the Jews, has now allowed bombs to fall on the churches deserted by the faithful."

The prize in the official campaign, however, seems to have been carried off by the rabidly anti-Semitic Rome Tevere. The paper hit hard at the continuous mentioning of Italian territorial losses in neutral papers. Such losses, Tevere maintained, "are irrelevant since the heroism of the armed forces proves that the fighting spirit of the people is stronger than ever."

Success of Mosquito Plane Shows Value of Wood Design

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—British De-Havilland twin-engined Mosquitoes, made of wood, are among the fastest planes in the skies today.

They are called the fiercest and most destructive planes in the RAF. They are fighter-bombers that have flown to Russia for lunch and back to Britain for tea, about 3,000 miles.

They are the triumph of a private enterprise and of four men who were allowed by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Aircraft Production to work free from any official specifications. The four men are Capt. Geoffrey de Havilland, who has been designing planes since 1908; Mr. C. C. Walker, chief engineer; Mr. R. E. Bishop, a founder-director; and Mr. R. M. Clarks, assistant chief engineer and head of the aerodynamics section.

The Mosquito was designed in 1939 and came into action against the enemy 22 months later — a world record in time from the drawing board to active service.

Fuselage Sections

The fuselage of the plane is designed longitudinally in two sections which fit together like an Easter egg, and is made of thin wood, except for vital parts like engine cowlings which are of metal. The fuselage shell is made of two layers of plywood with a center of balsa sandwiched between them.

The basic fighter Mosquito has four 20 mm. cannon and four machine guns. All these are mounted in the fuselage and fire forward from the nose, giving great accuracy and highly concentrated fire.

The basic bomber Mosquito has the maneuverability of a fighter plane with a greater degree of speed. It carries 2,000 pounds of bombs and has a fuel capacity which brings practically all of Germany within its reach.

Mr. Geoffrey de Havilland put one of these Mosquitoes through exciting acrobatic paces. He powerdived, he zoomed at more than 500 miles an hour, he did slow rolls, tight turns and loops, and then he repeated the performance with one engine cut out.

Developed During War

The Mosquito is the only entirely new operational aircraft designed and built since the war began. It is being built in Great Britain and Canada. Its wood construction lends itself to dispersed production. Furniture factories, large and small, all over the country are turning out Mosquito frames. There are scores of dispersal depots and almost 400 subcontractors making component parts.

There are other advantages to the wood idea. It is a plentiful raw material among the Allies and using it employs a fresh labor group. Bullet holes in wood can be plugged in minutes, whereas it takes hours to plug holes in metal.

Furthermore, the plane is buoyant if it happens to be shot into the sea, giving the pilot a better opportunity of rescue. The floating Mosquito bomber can be salvaged with comparative ease and repaired, whereas salvage of the heavy metal bomber is a costly and often impossible undertaking.

Spare Time Work Aids Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—White collar workers devoting spare time to Britain's war effort have developed a very satisfactory plan, which Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, hopes to expand further.

Manchester businessmen started the idea by organizing a voluntary private enterprise when a lack of activities on the Cotton Exchange left greater leisure to their staffs, which they were anxious to keep together.

"The scheme has been a great success," reported the Secretary of the Bank Officers' Guild. "One employer has been so pleased with the work done by members of our staff that he gave them increased pay."

Three thousand Manchester businessmen now work part time in factories on week days, and every weekend 60 or 70 men work in the limestone quarries. These are arduous jobs for office workers, but to many of them a welcome change from their routine.

Birmingham, Liverpool, London, and other cities have followed Manchester's lead. The operation of the plan is most practicable in districts where war factories are situated near office buildings.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,149,611
1942 volume to date 125,712,972
1942 volume to date 38,689,917

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Friday .. 50.2 Prv. day 50.9
Month ago 47.6 Year ago 33.8
1942 high 50.9 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	6	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	8	44½	44¼	44½	
Alaska Juneau	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	68	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	21	20	21	+1¼
Allegh pf 530xw	19	21¼	20	21	+1¼
Allegheny pr pf	2	38	38	38	+1
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Allen Indust ⅓e	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Mills (1½g)	32	24	22⅜	24	+1½
Allied Strs (.45g)	32	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	84	26½	35¾	36½	+1
Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	86	85⅝	86	+1
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note ½g	7	17	16⅞	17	
Am Bosch (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	37	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	9	84½	84	84½	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	4100	175¾	175	175	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	18	39⅞	38¾	39¾	+1
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	6	75½	75	75	— ½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	12	23½	23	23½	
Am Chicle (4a)	10	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3	3	3	
Am European ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Am Export L ½g	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Am G. For Pow	449	8¼	6¼	8¼	+2
Am F P $6 1.65x	3	7	68½	70	+ ½
Am&FP $7 1.92x	5	77	75½	77	+2
Am. & F P 2pf	179	22	18½	21¾	+3½
Am-Hawaii 55 ⅔g	2	34	33¼	34	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	70	69¼	70	
Am Internat ¼g	2	9	8⅞	9	
Am Inv pf 2½	50	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Am Locomotive	46	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾dk	1	105	105	105	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .20g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am M & Met ¼g	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	8	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	10	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	279	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	11	32	30½	32	+1⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	10	28¾	27½	28	+ ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g	75	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Am Rail Mill .40g	14	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½g	110	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Am Seating (1e)	1	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	4	43¼	43	43	+ ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	20	153	143	153	+1¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	8	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	26¼	25½	25¾	— ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	30	30	30	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	152½	150½	152½	+1¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	55	55	55	
Am Tob B (3a)	4	56½	56	56½	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	150	141	140¾	141	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	17	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	57	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	18	39⅞	38¼	39¾	+1
Anac W&C ¼g	100	27½	27½	27½	
Anch H G pf 5	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ½
APW Paper	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Armour Del pf (7)	5	111	110⅝	111	— ¼
Arm III	36	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Arm III pr pf	5	62½	61¾	62½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½g	2	35	24¾	34¾	— ½
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Assd DG 1pf 6	30	85	85	85	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	103½	103½	103½	
Atch T & S F 5g	16	55½	54½	55¾	+1⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2a	13	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Atl Refining .30g	13	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½g	13	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅞
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g	130	62½	60¾	60¾	— ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	118	118	118	—1¾
Aviation Corp .10g	90	6¼	6	6¼	
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	42	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	28	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Bngl&Ar pf2¼xk	1	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
Barber Asph	1	50	50	50	— ½
Barker Bros	1	18½	18½	18½	
Barker pf 2¼	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	40	40	40	— ¼
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Bell Aire (2e)	7	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
Bendix Avia ¾g	10	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	7	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	29	65⅞	63¾	65¼	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	7	34½	33⅞	34⅜	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35a	43	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	13	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	56	55	56	+1
Bond Strs 1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27	26⅞	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Bridgept Br ¼g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	42	42	42	— ½
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	15	16¼	15½	16¼	+1
Brun-Balke (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	4	10	9¾	10	+ ½
Budd Mfg	278	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+1⅛
Budd Wheel pf	800	113½	109¾	112¾	+2¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	16	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
Bullard Co ½g	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	34	34	34	34	— ¼
Burling Mills .70g	6	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	9	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1½e	8	4¾	4½	4¾	
Byers (AM) Co	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Byers pf 7.20x	30	80	80	80	— ½
Byron Jack ½g	5	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅝
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cal & Hecla ½g	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	26	23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	10	11¼	10⅞	11	
Cap Adm pf 3	120	42¾	42½	42½	
Carp C & O (3)	30	94	93½	94	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Case (J.I) Co 7e	5	120	115	119¾	+4¾
Caterpil Trac (2)	3	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Celanese Co ½g	4	38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	30	124½	124½	124½	— ⅞
Cent Aguirre ⅛g	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cent Found .10g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
	20	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
Cent RR N J	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Cer-teed 6 pf	150	60½	60	60½	+1½
Champ Pap&F ½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	23½	22½	23½	— ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+ ¼
Chi & E III	10	8¾	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
Chi & E III A .50g	1	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
Chi Gt West	4	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4dk	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1.40e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	8	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	18	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	18	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	10	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
Childs Co	37	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	19	75⅛	74	75	+1⅛
Citr Invest	20	41	41	41	+1
Citr Stores	3	⅛	5	5⅛	
Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	39	39	
Clev Grnsh Br ⅓g	1	35	35	35	+1
Clev Gr B pf 5	10	104	104	104	
Clinton Mol 1.20a	7	45⅛	44⅛	45	
Clostt Peab ½g	3	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	100	100	100	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	12	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Col Broadc A .60g	5	22⅞	22¾	23¼	— ¼
Col Broadc B .60g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Col G & El	88	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5	20	55	55	55	
Co Fuel & Ir ½g	1	17	17	17	— ¼
Colum Pict ½g	10	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	13	37	36¾	37	
Comi Invest Tr 3	4	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Com I T pf4¼	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comi Solvents .60e	22	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Howe Sound (3)	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ¾
Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hudson B M&S k2	9	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Hudson Motor	10	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	82	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	32	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
Int Central pf	2	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅜
Indpls P&L .60g	2	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Ingar-Rand (3g)	1	94	94	94	—1¼
Insurcon Inst (1e)	2	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
Island Share (2g)	3	69	68½	69	+ ½
Inspirat. Cop ¼g	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ⅓e	14	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach 4e	1	164½	164½	164½	— ½
Int Harvester (2)	5	66⅞	66	66⅞	+1½
Int Harv pf (7)	150	169½	169½	169½	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	159	3	2¼	3	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	17	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	41	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Int Minings	3	6	6	6	
Int Nick Can (2)	25	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can pf 7	50	133¾	133¾	133¾	+ ¼
Int Paper	15	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	3	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¾
Int Silver (1½g)	2	44¾	54	44¾	+1¾
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	229	16⅛	15	16¼	+1⅛
Int T & T pf cv ct	25	16⅛	15	15	— ¼
Interst Dept Strs ⅓g	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Island Crk Coal (2)	2	31	31	31	— ½
Jarvis (WB) .30g	12	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	33	33	33	— ½
Johns-Manv (½g)	3	84¾	84	84½	— ⅛
Jones & L Steel 1g	12	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
Jones&L Steel pf5	1	76	76	76	— ½
Joy Mfg (.20g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Kalam St & F .60	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City South	7	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
Kaufmann D .20g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-H W Al⅛	11	18½	18	18	— ¼
Kelsey-H W B ⅜g	1	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½g	39	33½	32¾	33	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ½
Kinney S5pf 3k	20	46	46	46	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	29½	29	29½	
Kresge SS (½g)	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	32	31½	32	
Lambert Co 1½	2	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Lee Rub & T ⅜g	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½a	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	16	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	5	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ½
Lehigh Val RR	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Lehman Co (1)	5	29¾	29¾	29½	— ¼
Lehn & Fink .35g	1	18¾	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	7	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Libby McNeill .45g	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Liggett & My B 3	4	68	67¼	68	+ ¼
Liggett & My pf 7	10	174½	174½	174½	
Lima Loco (½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	+1
Liquid Carb (1a)	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc ⅓g	13	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	16	57¼	56½	57	+1¼
Lone Star Gas (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	
Long-Bell Lumb A	3	10	9¾	10	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
Lorillard (P) ¼g	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
MacA & F .95g	1	28	28	28	—1
Mack Trucks (3e)	4	35¼	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	4	26	25¾	25¾	
Magma Copper ½g	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	6	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Manhattan Shirt(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Maracaibo Oil Exp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Marine Midl .08g	71	6	5¾	5	+ ¼
Mkt St Ry pf pf	890	14¾	14	14¾	+1
Marshall Field .80	21	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½e	18	22¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
Martin-Parry	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¼g	4	25¾	24½	25	+ ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ¼
Maytag Co	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Maytag Co pf ¾k	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
McCrory Strs (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
McGraw Elec (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
McGraw-Hill .15g	1	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
McInt Porc 12.22a	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
McKess & Rob (1)	23	20½	19½	20½	+ ¼
McLellan Strs .40g	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Mead Corp (.30g)	1	9	9	9	
Mengel Co (1⅓e)	1	9½	9¼	9½	
Mengel 5 pf 2½	80	38½	38	38½	— ½
Miami Cop (½g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	7	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	6	75¾	75	75	—1
Minn-Moline	14	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Mission Cp .35e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	3½	3	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	37	10¾	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
Mons'to pfB½	119	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ⅜
Montgom Ward (2)	21	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex	610	20½	19½	20¼	+ ¼
Motor Prods ½g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .20g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Mueller Br (.40g)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	4	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
Munsingwear 2¼e	2	21	20¾	21	
Murray Corp ⅜g	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Nash-Kely (½g)	28	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
Nash C & SL ⅓g	90	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Nat Acme (1g)	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	15	20	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ⅝e	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit (.90g)	32	1	20¾	21	— ⅛
Nat Can	18	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	3	25½	25½	25½	
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	8	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	15	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Strs(½)	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	9	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅜
Nat Gypsum (⅛e)	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½	40	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Nat Lead (⅓)	17	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	12	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Nat Oil Prod (½g)	2	31¼	30¾	30¾	—1¼
Nat Pow & Lt	21	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	18	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
N S 5½pf1¾	30	78	78	78	— ¼
Nat Supply S pf	9	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
Nat Tea	19	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp (1½g)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Newmont Min ⅓g	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Newport Ind .20g	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
News News Ship 1g	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	
N Y Air Brake 1g	1	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
N Y Cent RR(1g)	134	19½	18½	19½	+ ⅜
N Y Chi & St L	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
N Y Chi & St L pf	7	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ¾
NYC Omnibus ⅓g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
N Y Dock	2	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
N Y & Harlem 5	40	104	104	104	
N Y N H & H	6	1½	1½	1½	
N Y N H & H pf	2	4	4	4	
N Y Ont & West	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
N Y Shipbuild (3e)	5	26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
Norf & West 10	30	181½	181½	181½	+1
No Am Aviz (1e)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
North Am Co .30g	46	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ½
Northern Pacific 1g	82	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ⅓e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Norwalk T&R .20g	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Ohio Oil (⅓g)	130	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	3	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
Pac Am Fish (1e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Pac Coast	390	12½	11¼	12½	+1
Pac Coast 1 pf	2	48½	47	47½	+1⅜
Pac Coast 2 pf	250	23½	22¾	23½	+1
Pac Gas & Elec 2	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Pac Mills (⅓g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Pac T&T 1½dk	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Pac T&T pf (6)	87	156	155	156	+2
Pac Tin Corp	217	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Packard Motor .10e	59	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	9	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
PanEPLig 5.60	40	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ¼
Penn P & R .10g	38	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Pict 1.05g	115	27	25¾	27	+1½
Penn Utah Coal M	2	2	2	2	
Penney (J C) Co	10	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ¼
Pennroad Corp (1)	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pennsylvania (2)	3	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
Peoples Gas (1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola (.60)	10	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	21	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Phila Co$4pf 5	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Phillips Pet (2)	7	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Pitt Forgings ⅛g	1	15	15	15	+1
Pitt Sc & Be .10g	3	6	6	6	
Pitt Steel	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Pitt Steel pf 8	20	82	82	82	+2
Pitt Stl 5% pf	1220	49	45½	49	+3½
Pitt S pf 814k	100	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
Pittston pf A	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Poor & Co B	12	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Postal Tel pf	3	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
Pressed Stl C ⅓g	4	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Press S C 1 pf ¼k	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Procter & Gam (2)	3	54¾	54½	54½	— ¼
Pub Ser N J ⅓g	8	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
P S NJ 6 pf 6	40	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
P S NJ 55 pf 5	30	87	87	87	
P S E&G pf 5	10	117½	117½	117½	
Pullman (1g)	31	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
Pure Oil (⅓e)	21	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Purity Bak (¼g)	8	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Quaker Sta Oil (1)	2	12¾	12¾	13½	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Rubber-'Gas' Conflict Seen Result of Poor Planning

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent conflict between the programs of synthetic rubber, 100-octane gasoline, and naval escort ships, represents only one of many such conflicts involved in an all-out war program.

One of the causes of the conflict, is of course, poor original planning. The Army grossly and persistently under-estimated its need for 100-octane gasoline, which was unfortunate because plants to make it take from 12 to 18 months to build. Also Army was originally slow in guessing its ultimate synthetic rubber needs. And the Navy under-estimated its need for escort ships for convoys. However, that is all hindsight, and not very helpful.

A paradox is the fact that one reason for the conflict is that the synthetic rubber program has been so successful. The processes have been improved, the plants redesigned to more efficiency, and their original needs for scarce equipment reduced. Thus, even with the reduction forced on Mr. Ickes in February, plus previous difficulties in getting equipment, the rubber outlook is better than the Baruch report anticipated.

The Army has helped to improve it by economizing very sharply on its rubber uses. Civilians are not using as much as expected. Unexpected amounts are coming from Ceylon, India, Liberia, and South America. There is even talk that the Japanese are selling rubber to Russia in exchange for steel; this rubber does not reach the United States but it lowers the need for American lend-lease rubber shipments to Russia.

Other Programs Important

Thus, the very prosperity of the rubber program suggests a cutback in favor of other programs now obviously more urgent. The escort ship program was made more important by the unexpected U-boat success, and the 100-octane program was made more necessary by the increase in heavy bomber output, which reached 500 in April for the first time, and by the cargo-plane program, now taking nearly a quarter of all the big planes built.

Another instance of conflict is between the food program and the program for making alcohol from grains. In fact, the whole alcohol program has been a prime example of changing emphasis. First there seemed enough alcohol, to be made from blackstrap. The blackstrap molasses imports were cut off by the shipping shortage. Then a large block of sugar was earmarked for alcohol. Then the distilling industry made up the deficiency. Then the Gillette Committee made a strong case for new alcohol-from-grain plants, and the Baruch Committee recommended this.

But now the end of the grain surplus is in sight. Scarcity of other livestock feed is causing a "disappearance" of wheat into livestock feeding of around 300,000,000 bushels this year. That Washington sees an end of the grain surplus is shown by the fact that it has discontinued the surplus marketing penalties and the acreage quota limits and lowered the barriers which keep Canadian wheat out, and will probably soon discontinue the wheat export subsidy.

A similar conflict has kept down the speed of the Liberty or ugly-duckling ships which are now being turned out at the phenomenal rate of five a day. The turbine builders were too busy with naval construction and there were not enough makers of big reduction gears. That bottleneck may be broken some time this year. The present designs make 10-11 knots; with turbines and gears the ships would make around 15 knots.

The ideal symmetry of the war production program is further disturbed by the very efficiency of American industry. "Repetitive production" of turbines, for instance, in large numbers, continually lowers the cost and expands the speed with which they can be turned out. This has happened in the case of many types of complicated weapons, and even of ammunition.

Plans Change

The changing nature of the war itself upsets plans. Output schedules for tanks and some kinds of transport have been reduced. More heavy bombers are wanted. One lease-lend ally recently asked Washington to forget an order for several thousand tanks and to send transport vehicles instead.

But the greatest problem of all is the shipping difficulty. America is becoming a great storehouse of unused soldiers and munitions. The Army is scheduled to go to 8,200,000 men this year, but of these less than 3,000,000 are scheduled to go abroad—and even sending this number is a huge problem in logistics.

There is a chance that this situation may permit the making of somewhat more civilian goods this year than had been anticipated. As far as possible the Army and Navy are converting redundant capacity for one item over to some other war goods still seriously short. This can hardly be possible in all cases, and the idle capacity might be turned to relieving civilian shortages. However, the situation can in some cases work against instead of for civilians. The rubber program is a case in point.

The situation has meaning for the immediate postwar period. American industry has had to learn versatility in a big way, as emphasis repeatedly shifts from one program to another and the whole war production program has to become more fluid and changeable. And the more adept American industry is in making these changes, the easier will be the postwar transition from war goods to civilian goods. As the Detroit people say, the goal is no longer called "peak production," but "fluid output."

Retail Sales 7 to 10 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying, stimulated by summer weather, picked up this week with sales estimated at 7 to 10 per cent above the like 1942 week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Although more clearance sales were reported than last week," the business research organization said, "markdown offerings were generally scant as retailers faced steadily diminishing supplies in wholesale markets."

Sales were brisk in special promotions of Mother's Day gifts and seasonal housefurnishings. Demand for large furniture pieces remained quiet but increasing interest was noted in summer outdoor lines.

In ready-to-wear more emphasis was placed on clothing rather than accessories. Women's suits in all price ranges sold extremely well. Fur sales were good for this time of year.

Garden seeds and equipment sales remained at record levels to supply demand of victory gardeners. Demand increased for grocery and meat sales prior to expiration of rationing stamps over last week end.

Regional percentage increases in sales were: New England 9 to 15, East 3 to 9, Middle West 5 to 10, South 11 to 17, Southwest 19 to 26, Northwest 7 to 12, Pacific Coast 15 to 20.

Ecker Completes 60 Years Service With Metropolitan

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, completed 60 years of service with that organization, which he entered as a $4-a-week office boy.

Mr. Ecker was credited with conception and development of the large-scale housing projects Metropolitan has carried on, beginning with the 40,000-person Parkchester project in the Bronx, New York City, and including work under way in Alexandria, Va., San Francisco and Los Angeles.

He was scheduled to retire in 1937, when he was 70, but remained as chairman without compensation at the request of the board.

Presentation of a 60-year service medal, and congratulations from delegates representing the 29,000 members of Metropolitan's field staff were arranged to mark the anniversary.

Sylvania Electric Calls Preferred

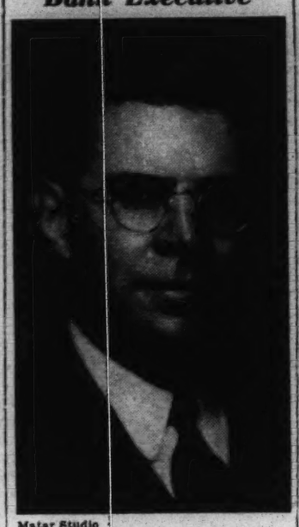
NEW YORK (AP)—Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., announced it had called for redemption on June 5 at $46 a share all of its outstanding 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock.

Only 8,557 shares of preferred now are outstanding from an original 85,000 shares, the balance having been converted in anticipation of redemption. Funds for retirement of the preferred were provided for through issuance of 165,000 new shares of common stock offered the public this week.

Tenn. Coal to Cut Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. took steps to eliminate its entire bonded indebtedness by offering to purchase any or all of its outstanding general mortgage 5 per cent bonds at 125 per cent of their face value, plus interest to July 1. There are approximately $11,276,000 of the bonds outstanding. The issue is due in 1951. The company is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp.

Bank Executive



Matar Studio

Alfred R. Thomas

Appointed a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. For the past year Mr. Thomas has been a second vice-president.

$15 Billion Postwar Road Construction Program Advocated

CHICAGO (AP)—A $15,000,000,000 roadbuilding program was advocated by Representative J. W. Robinson (D) of Utah as the best guarantee of postwar prosperity. Mr. Robinson is chairman of the House Roads Committee.

"Even before the war forced a virtual moratorium on all non-military construction, the nation's highway system was in grave need of improvement," he told the annual meeting and postwar conference Thursday of the American Foad Builders' Association.

"A large portion of the main highways are literally horse-and-buggy roads. . . . Road repair and reconstruction have in many cases had to be postponed for the duration. Further deterioration has resulted from the movement of heavy war traffic."

Mr. Robinson said there was enough road work to be done to justify spending "at least" $3,000,000,000 a year for five years.

"The only problem is that of getting these projects under way," he said. "The magnitude of this task is so great that it can only succeed through the participation of all roadbuilding agencies. Every state, city and county highway department must have a planned program of highway construction. Reserve funds should be accumulated now to finance postwar projects or to participate with the Federal Government on a matching or loan-and-grant basis."

The road builders also were addressed by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, who stated in a prepared paper that a sound system of inter-American highways would assist materially in strengthening the economic and social ties of the Western Hemisphere.

E. G. Budd Proposes Refinancing Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A proposal for the refinancing of the preferred stock of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company will be submitted to stockholders at an adjourned annual meeting here July 13, the company disclosed.

The plan contemplates the issuance of a new non-par prior preferred stock having a $5 annual dividend rate, and the exchange of this stock for the old 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 far value, on which there are accumulated dividends unpaid since 1930. The exchange would be on the basis of two shares of the new stock for one of the old.

The proposed stock would have a redemption value of $100 a share. The accumulated unpaid dividends as of May 1, 1943, on the present preferred stock amount to $87.50 a share, or a total of $5,208,962.50, the company said.

The plan was disclosed in a notice of the adjourned meeting and a proxy statement to stockholders.

The statement showed a net profit of $3,802,029.61 for 1942 compared with $1,181,468.16 for 1941.

G. M. Seeks to Modify Bonus Plan Administration

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. in a proxy statement for the stockholders' meeting May 25, said that modifications of its bonus plan were sought to provide a more comprehensive and concrete foundation for its administration.

"The purpose is not in any way to change the basic principle by which, after 7 per cent is earned for stockholders of net capital, nine-tenths of the balance of the net earnings are available for stockholders and one-tenth for bonus," the statement said in detailing proposed changes.

Previously bonuses were paid solely in General Motors stock and in installments. Under the modification plan, the bonuses would be paid immediately after they were determined by the award committee, and could be paid in cash, stock, or both.

Schaeffer Pen Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of W. A. Schaeffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa, declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a common share in addition to the regular quartery dividend of 50 cents a common share. Both dividends are payable May 25 to stock of record May 15.

N. A. M. Head Outlines Plan For Teamwork

CHICAGO (AP)—Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that uncertainty as to the Government's attitude toward private enterprise was the "greatest threat to prosperity" in the post-war period.

"Prime Minister Churchill inspired British confidence in the post-war outlook by publicly rejecting any thought of a complete overhauling of English economy," Mr. Crawford said in a speech prepared for delivery at the Economic Club of Chicago.

"We need a Churchill-like statement from our chief executive, a statement of the bedrock on which we intend to build the future," Mr. Crawford said. "No other one thing would contribute so much at this time to sound planning for the postwar America."

Detailing a program for government and industry Mr. Crawford said: "There is only one way to reach a better postwar world. Unless we make the most efficient use of our national and human resources, through private enterprise, with its encouragement to the individual to exert his utmost in production, we cannot expect a better peacetime economy."

The N. A. M. head advocated adoption of plans that would encourage a steady flow of capital into job-making enterprises, tax laws permitting rewards for successful production and distribution, a stabilized currency, formulation of a national labor relations policy "which will restore industrial harmony and increase production," and re-appraisal of the relationship of government and industry "to eliminate unnecessary controls and regulations."

Asserting that private enterprise could not sit idly by and dare government to prepare the "primrose path," Mr. Crawford said postwar plenty would come out of national team work and "realization of every group and every citizen that they must not await some super plan to glory, but that every interest and individual must accept responsibility for their own planning, as well as helping our Government."

He recommended that management put high among their ideals complete avoidance of monopoly, determination to make better goods cheaper and strive for new products, new markets and new jobs.

Wholesale Prices Turn Upward In Week Ended May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Offsetting the decline of the previous week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of prices in primary markets advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 1 to 103.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the Department of Labor reported. This compared with a level of 98.7 a year ago.

Prices for fruits, vegetables, and certain other foodstuffs advanced, while those for most grains and cotton were lower. An advance in petroleum products was reported.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to May 1, '43 from	
Commodity grps	May 1 1943	Apr. 24 1943	Apr. 24 1943	May 2 1942
All commod'ties	*103.5	*103.4	+0.1	+ 4.9
Farm products	*124.3	*123.9	+0.3	+18.6
Foods	108.7	108.5	+0.2	+ 8.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 1.3
Textile products	96.9	96.9		— 0.3
Fuel & light mtls	81.5	81.1	+0.5	+ 3.7
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		
Bldg materials	110.3	110.2	+0.1	+ 1.5
Chem & allied	100.1	100.1		+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		— 0.4
Misc commod	91.6	91.4	+0.2	+ 2.2
Raw materials	*112.7	*112.5	+0.2	+12.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9		+ 0.4
Manufact prods	*100.9	*100.8	+0.1	+ 1.8
Com other than farm products	*99.1	*99.0	+0.1	+ 1.8
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.8	+0.1	+ 1.4

*Preliminary

Canada's National Income Up 24 P. C.

OTTAWA (AP)—A 24.3 per cent increase in Canada's national income during the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period of 1942—from $1,700,000,000 to $2,112,000,000—was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the stimulus of war production listed as the "main influence."

"Economic activity reached a new high point in the first quarter of the present year," the bureau said.

Nat'l Metal Trades Group Renominates 3 Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The three national executive officers of the National Metal Trades Association have been renominated to serve a second term, it was announced by A. H. Timmerman, chairman of the nominating committee.

They are Roe S. Clark, president; H. H. Kerr, vice-president, and George A. Sayler, second vice-president and treasurer.

Election of officers will take place May 27 at the Palmer House, Chicago, during the 45th annual convention and production conference, primary purpose of which is to stimulate war output. A record attendance of more than 600 leading industrialists is expected.

Mr. Clark is vice-president and treasurer of the Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Kerr is president of the Boston Gear Works, Quincy, Mass., and Mr. Seyler is vice-president of The Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati.

Extension of Trade Act Seen Earnest of World Co-operation

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The struggle over America's trade policy continues to be energetically carried on between the realists and idealists, the tough-minded and the tender-minded, the look-out-for-yourself school and the brotherhood-of-man contingent. Of course there are all sorts of in-betweeners, and those who would refuse classification as supporters of self-sufficiency or of international reconstruction.

In the main it appears as if the advocacy of the reciprocal trade pacts is made by people who are convinced that the further one leans toward the acceptance of the idea of international responsibility and co-operation, the quicker will a basis be established for world order and extended peace. Those who are for abrogating or amending the Hull trade agreements may be characterized as persons who haven't too much faith in the promises or aims of other governments, who feel that history teaches that nations must look out for themselves, that America is an international dub who will get skinned in trying to be world rehabilitator, in short, proponents of protection.

Act Endorsed by Committee

The case for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act was tremendously strengthened this week when a House Ways and Means Committee whole-heartedly indorsed the Act as workable and beneficial and urged its renewal without change of procedure for three years. However, under a Rules Committee decision it will be brought to the floor of the House Monday for possible amendments.

Of course, there will be further opposition to the Trade act's extension from those who desire to "protect our country's vital interests," notably Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee who have already placed themselves on record as dissatisfied with the act. They term it an unconstitutional delegation of the treaty-making powers of Congress, not truly reciprocal but offering gratuitous concessions; they say that administration of the act ignores the reason for its existence, namely, the "exchange of our own surpluses for goods we do not produce," and finally that tariffs under it have been slashed indiscriminately without regard to "destructive foreign competition."

These objections could be answered one by one as follows; that Congress has not surrendered its lawful prerogative as to treaty-making power but simply lent under careful limitation of power certain negotiating and contracting functions and at the time of the passage of the act, provided for periodical review of the administration of the trade policy; that the concessions made under Mr. Hull's guidance have been in line with the policy of reducing trade barriers to expand trade commerce and have been regarded as generally beneficial; that the Reciprocal Trade Act widens the world's market for all countries, since, with trade founded on a multilateral basis of exchange, it balances fairly well and has made steady progress since its inception. Moreover, Mr. Hull can deny the benefits of any tariff reduction to a nation that will not reciprocate or offer similar concessions. Finally, it can be said with regard to "destructive competition" charge, that the trade pacts have proved themselves, and that the United States has not been the loser thereby. Under 27 agreements it has been estimated that rates have been cut on about 1,100 items or products covering almost every kind of consumptive material, tremendously stimulating interchange of goods.

Functioning Is Modified

Of course, since the war and under the Lend-Lease Act, the functioning of the Reciprocal pacts is vastly modified, but it cannot be doubted that it has fostered not only trade but good-will, at least with such nations as are at war against the Axis, and with most of the neutrals. Last year total exports amounted to $7.8 billion of which $4.7 billion was Lend-Lease and $3.1 cash exports. In 1941 cash exports totaled $4.4. Cash imports in 1942 were $2.7 compared with a 1941 figure of $3.3 billion. Thus the export balance in 1942 was only $400 million compared with $1.1 billion the year before. The war, of course, brought about drastic changes in the composition of American export trade, but no development has arisen which would call for a change that would make other nations think that the United States was planning to withdraw within herself after the war.

Co-operation or Isolation

Perhaps it would be simplifying matters too much to say that the debate is whether we shall have postwar co-operation or isolation. Isolationism is now repudiated as national policy but its former proponents can be discovered by the degree to which they make objections to international co-operation. Hence, while errors could be made in resting on any such generalization, there is basis for believing that the less one is inclined to cut tariffs, the more one is open to the charge of nationalism.

The Hull pacts have proved their effectiveness. Under them, the non-political professionals of the State Department have negotiated 31 agreements by which reciprocal advantages under the most-favored-nation clause have been obtained for the United States. Prior to such agreements, most countries practiced discriminatory trade policies of one kind or another. But the Hull mechanism restrained most nations from raising their tariffs on goods coming from the United States higher than tariffs on similar goods coming from some other country, because they wished to benefit from the concessions which the United States reciprocally offered them.

Labor, Industry Approve

Labor, agriculture, industry, business organizations and various citizens groups have expressed their approval of the Administration's plea to extend the Act for another three years. The chief danger now is an insurgent Congress which desires to take back the grant of power made nine years ago, enabling the executive to negotiate trade agreements. The proposal is to amend the statute so that by concurrent resolution Congress could veto a trade pact within 60 days after proclamation.

This would hamstring the State Department in expediting treaties, weaken its power, impair its effectiveness, and open the way for the inevitable log-rolling tactics which characterized former negotiations over tariffs. If one or two items in an agreement were distasteful to some section or region, a pressure group or bloc could make a deal with another group and hold up the pact indefinitely or until its particular interest had been served.

Tariffs have been the pet children of vested interests in the past, and the welfare of the whole economy has been made secondary to the demands of some sectional advantage. The success of one group in attaining its particular goal regardless of over-all effect led to similar selfish action by others. Thus a trade agreement became a race to see who could get the most out of it, at least for the short run.

Hull Pacts Successful

But the world does move. Industry sees now that no worthwhile profit is made nor friendship established without a genuine quid pro quo. And so it has been satisfied in recent years over the impartial or judicial way in which the Hull mechanism has been administered. Even tariff proponents admit that the agreements have been prepared solely with the aim of increasing foreign trade and safeguarding domestic industries so far as possible.

Foreign trade is at bottom really barter or exchange of goods. Barriers to such exchange are an outworn relic of protectionism. Some consideration must be given, of course, to the social and economic states of countries with which America trades, but the ideal is ever toward the elimination of restrictions. The State Department has shown its ability to make the Hull pacts an influence for stability and good will. Veto power now by Congress would be a backward step and begin the undoing of the great good already accomplished. Amending the Reciprocal Trade Act to require Congressional sanction of State Department agreements may be interpreted as a sign that America is veering away from world co-operation. The Hull policy should be approved.

WPB Extends Textile Simplification Plan To Boost Output

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The War Production Board this week extended the simplification program to embrace about 55 per cent of the textile looms—a move estimated to increase annual output an additional 220,000,000 yards.

Coupled with the previous simplification amendment, increased output would total 450,000,000 yards.

The ceiling situation was clarified with Office of Price Administration announcement that it contemplated no increase in cotton textile or yarn prices because of the Presidential hold-the-line order against inflation.

Civilians still had difficulty getting goods with only small lots of osnaburgs and sheetings suitable for bagging goods released. Large army awards were made for 13,000,000 yards of type four 8.2 ounce olive drab uniform twill, 13,310,600 cotton handkerchiefs and 23,117,163 pairs of tan cotton socks.

In woolen goods heavy placement of government orders covered 9,495,000 of 10.300,000 woolen blankets sought, 6,250,000 yards of melton cloth and 16,889,500 yards of worsted cloth. Civilian dealings were about unchanged.

Rayon producers reduced their forward commitments on new sales slightly.

Int'l G. E. Is Expanding Its Facilities in Brazil

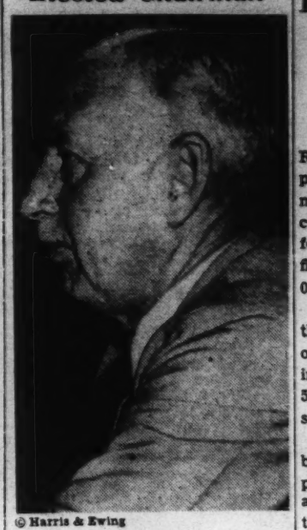
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Translating into action its belief tha the war-accelerated industrialization of friendly foreign countries should and will continue after peace, the International General Electric Company is now expanding its manufacturing facilities in Brazil.

According to President Clark H. Minor, the company is not only enlarging its lamp manufacturing plant at Rio de Janeiro, but will shortly start construction of a million-dollar electric-motor manufacturing plant near Sao Paulo.

International General Electric's expansion of its Rio lamp plant has been undertaken to meet Brabilian demand for electric light and to relieve shipping shortages from the United States. When the new building is completed some time this year, the entire plant will have a yearly productive capacity of 40,000,000 lamps.

Elected Chairman



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J. F. Metten

Elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, succeeding the late Henry Lockhart, Jr. Mr. Metten formerly was vice-chairman.

House Rejects Two Senate Changes In Appropriations Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the first tug-o-war over an appropriation bill, the House has given the Senate notice that its days of docility on financial measures are over and that it intends to stand by its economies.

Standing pat, with the Republican minority in numerical control on the floor, the House has turned thumbs down on two Senate changes in the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Bill, and moved on to another important showdown today.

The action was in sharp contrast to the House's record on financial issues in recent years, when it generally came out second best in disputes with the Senate.

By roll call vote of 194 to 159, the House refused to withdraw its insistence that no part of the 1944 Treasury allotment can be used to carry out the provisions of the long-controversial 1934 and 1939 silver purchase acts.

Then, by roll call vote of 193 to 143, it refused to concur in the Senate's allocation of $3,800,000 for the work of the Treasury's division of foreign funds control—a boost of $700,000 over the amount earmarked for that division by the House.

The battle today was expected to center around the question of whether Congress would withdraw from government departments the privileges of using penalty mail. The House has said yes; the Senate no, suggesting instead a study of Government mail curtailment.

Advocates of banning the penalty mail privilege have argued that the step would cut down on waste and departmental mail output, encourage legwork instead of letters in delivery of cross-corridor messages, and save "millions" of dollars.

Opponents, however, contend that just as many letters would be mailed, bearing postage stamps instead of the penalty mark, and as a result save nothing and perhaps cost more through purchase of special stamping machines and employment of extra clerical help.

Chinese Prohibit Gold, Silver Export Without a Permit

CHUNGKING, May 8 (AP)—The Chinese Government prohibited the export of gold and silver in any form without special permit yesterday in an attempt to check the flow of Free China's wealth to other countries or to Japanese-occupied territories.

Gold and silver started from the country without a permit is liable to confiscation.

Woolworth Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth Co. reported its April sales totaled $37,317,209, compared with $33,135,914 in April last year, an increase of 12.6 per cent. The sales for March were 8.7 per cent above the same month of 1942

Roosevelt Praises War Loan Success

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt praised the American people and the Treasury Department for the success of the newly completed Second War Loan Drive for $13,000,000,000 and said final figures showed sales of $18,300,000,000 in bonds.

He informed a press conference that in approximately two years over $10,000,000,000 has been put into the "E" type war bonds and 50,000,000 Americans have subscribed to them.

Declaring that a grand job had been done by the Treasury and the public, the Chief Executive analyzed some of the figures from the latest campaign and said its success had deferred from July until late September or early October a third money drive and had lessened to some extent the need for enforced savings. (Treasury officials earlier in the day reported the third drive might be launched in August.)

Asked whether the $5,000,000,000 over-subscription made any difference in his program of $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes and enforced savings which he requested of Congress in January, the President replied in the affirmative as to the savings. It decreases the need for them very definitely, he asserted.

Of course no one knows what Congress is going to do on tax bills, he added, but, subject to events on Capitol Hill, the enforced savings subject can be put off for the time being.

He emphasized, however, that we still need more taxes. There is a certain total that the Treasury must receive, he said, and that has not changed since the monthly total the Government pays out is running about true to the form forecast in January.

Mr. Roosevelt reported that, against a goal of $8,000,000,000, more than $13,000,000,000 in the just completed loan campaign came from investors other than commercial banks. The average people, he said, put $3,000,000,000 of their savings into direct purchases of bonds, another $3,500,000,000 was taken by insurance companies and savings banks which the President described as repositories for the savings of millions of people.

The people, he said, thus participated to a much larger extent, almost double, in the second war loan drive than in the first last December.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that commercial banks had oversubscribed nearly five times an allotment of $2,000,000,000 of 2 per cent Treasury bonds made available to them in the second war loan drive.

Total subscriptions received, Morgenthau said, amounted to $9,930,422,000. The Treasury allotted $2,109,792,000.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Fashion in Headdress

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Modern designers, especially of clothes and dress fabrics, are taking increased advantage of art exhibitions, looking to the old and the modern masters for ideas with which to give new chic, freshness or whatnot to their products.

One of the signs of this trend, which parallels the revitalized educational programs of our leading museums, was the storming a few years ago of an exhibition of the work of Gauguin by a group of dress designed from the department stores. We remember how stimulated they appeared by the color of Gauguin, and how they made notes of combinations which presently no doubt made their appearance in the world of women's costumes and accessories.

The same interest has been repeated with Renoir exhibitions, and now in a modified form is responsible for one of the brightest shows of the season here, the display of Fashion in Headdress, 1450-1943, a loan exhibition of old and modern masters at the Wildenstein Galleries.

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The theme is one to make the serious art lover wince. What does he know about the specialization of hairdressers and milliners? How, he asks himself, is his supposed interest in such things to transcend his interest in art as art? And how can he divide his attention, cocking an eye to the hairdos and their fascinations, and another at the same time to the deeper enjoyments of art, seen as a complete and moving entity quite apart from incidentals?

The Wildenstein exhibition, however, having put many of us on our guard to begin with, ended, after the traversing of a hundred exhibits, by practically winning us over to its special thesis. The most startling part of it, after all, is confined to a small room apart from the greater group of paintings included. This contains coiffures by local hairdressers and hats by department store stylists, who have translated the effects from famous portrait types, and are showing them in juxtaposition with the paintings which served as their inspiration.

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Photographs further enable the visitor to enjoy the cleverness with which an eighteenth-century hairdo or hat, for example, has been adapted to the heads of fashionable and attractive women, a number of whom have lent support in this manner to the exhibition.

In the uncompromising light of fashion there is no doubt that these arrangements make a stunning show. But a greater satisfaction awaits. In the rooms beyond, paintings by such masters as Memling, Bellini, Rubens, Velasquez, Watteau, Nattier, Goya, Renoir, and numerous others of similar importance have been assembled without any special trimmings whatever, there to be enjoyed on their own account.

While hairdress and headdress are already fixed in the mind as things especially to be remarked, there are no added features to detract from the serenity and eloquence of the portraits. If the modern hairdo obtrudes on the pageant of beautiful women and handsome men in many different styles of headdress, the theme exists there entirely in the imagination of the visitor.

One group of the primitives in the smallest of the three rooms is especially notable, including an exceptional Bellini "Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman," whose hair (in a final concession to the theme of the display) is dressed with extraordinary aplomb in the manner of the early sixteenth century. Another beautiful picture is the little Memling "Portrait of a Lady Wearing a Hennin," and another the piquant and richly ornamental portrait of Bartel Bruyn of a lady holding a sprig of flowers.

The remaining two large galleries, with a brilliant Hals "Young Cavalier," with broad-brimmed hat, and Nattier's stunning "Madam Marsollier and Daughter," painted in the glamorous manner of the eighteenth century in France, are richly filled. A superb Goya is included in the figure of Dona Francisca Chollet y Cavillero, and Lawrence of the English school is fetchingly illustrated by his "Lady Maria Conyngham."

All the sitters wear conspicuously ornamental headdress or hats. The group of four or five Renoirs, included in the latest range of the display along with Boldini's flashing "Portrait of Whistler" and Degas's subtle "Man With a Top Hat," may be said to illustrate the artist as a piquant delineator of fashion. A full-hearted warmth of feeling for his subjects, however, is more in evidence.

'St. John Passion,' in German

By Oscar Thompson

New York

No more striking illustration of the wartime tolerance of our musical public has come to light than that which occasioned a minimum of comment among the audience last Tuesday night when Bach's "St. John Passion" was presented in German at Carnegie Hall. The circumstances that the tenor Evangelist was called upon to tell the story of the crucifixion in the tongue of an enemy nation prompted no such arguments among those entering and leaving the auditorium as some of us remember well in looking back to a similar hearing of this work in German in the peaceful 'twenties.

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Then, it was not the memories of the last war that prompted objections, but the feeling on the part of a considerable number of our Bach devotees that for us a Biblical text must lose its appeal if presented in any language but our own. There were others, of course, who took the pure art view that only in conjunction with the original German could the music be heard precisely as Bach intended it to be heard in his setting of the words.

It was then the old Friends of Music conducted by Artur Bodanzky, that departed from the long tradition of performances of the Bach Passions in the vernacular. Last Tuesday the Dessoff Choirs and the Chapel Choir of Princeton University pooled their vocal resources in a repetition of the venture, with Paul Boepple of the New York group conducting, and Carl Weinrich of the Princeton associates caring for the organ part which in this work accompanies the words of Jesus and occupies an important place in the ensemble of chorus, orchestra and soloists.

Apparently as free of controversy as the Metropolitan Opera has been in its German language performances of the Wagner music dramas, or song recitalists in their presentation of German Lieder—in contrast with the complete banishment of both at the time of the last war — Mr. Boepple's combined forces went conscientiously about the realization of Bach's score in its entirety.

Embarking at 8 o'clock on the opening "Herr unser Herrscher" (the chorus which Bach substituted as an afterthought for "O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross," later transferred to the "St. Matthew Passion") they traversed the succession of choruses, chorales and airs, together with the all-important connecting recitatives, so as to complete the tenderly expressive "Ruht wohl" and its pendant final chorale in a little more than two hours. There was no intermission.

The earliest of the Bach settings of the Passion, the "St. John" calls upon the chorus to sing fully a dozen chorales, one of them as counterpoint for an aria by a bass soloist, and it was in these that the Dessoff-Princeton choristers made the simplicity, directness and earnestness of their singing count for most. If more of weight and dramatic thrust could have been desired in the "turba" interjections of the tremendously stirring "scene" of the crowd before Pilate, this was scarcely to be charged to Mr. Boepple, whose conducting was altogether alert and energetic. Within its limitations of volume and vitality of utterance, the chorus sang commendably well.

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The orchestra was not of a virtuoso order, though it included some well-known musicians and had the collaboration of Ralph Kirkpatrick as harpsichordist. The playing was adequate if scarcely distinguished. Of the vocal soloists, first praise must be bestowed on John Garris for his musical and expressive delivery of the Evangelist's recitative. Bruce Boyce gave suave and expressive utterance in the half-voice of the final phrases of Jesus. Paul Matthen only partly realized for his listeners the beauty of the two bass airs that fell to him. Wiliam Ventura was the tenor of one of the solos. The soprano and alto of the solo group were Cynthia Rose and Lydia Summers, respectively, the last-named an eleventh-hour substitute for Jean Bryan. Both met their tasks with fresh and agreeable voices, painstakingly used.

Eileen Darby

Scene From Pulitzer Prize Play

Florence Eldridge and Fredric March in Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," at the Plymouth Theater, New York.

San Francisco Symphony Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Program making was not the strong point of the thirty-first season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. In the first part of the season Pierre Monteux overbalanced his programs with modern and unfamiliar material. A certain number of these works warranted a trial. But too few of them proved really fascinating or significant. When many concert-goers asked for a more temperate policy, Mr. Monteux went to the opposite extreme, discarded unusual selections and devoted his programs entirely to the most standard masters and their most standard works.

In any case, the season ended with uncommon excitement. The last pair of concerts presented Leon Fleisher, a pianist not yet 15 years old, in the A major Concerto of Liszt. The boy won a success that recalled the prodigious early triumphs of Yehudi Menuhin. Like Yehudi, Leon is a San Franciscan. But for five years he has been studying in the East with Arthur Schnabel. In every respect—even in that of stage presence—the lad is extraordinary. He played like a young Rachmaninoff — vividly, grandly, maturely. One detected in him great reserves not merely of promise but of versatile present ability.

This entire concert was one of the most effective of the season. Mr. Monteux dealt eloquently with Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, Wagner's "Lohengrin" Prelude, and much of Bach's D major Suite. An earlier Beethoven program had run a less stirring course. It was one of the season's symphony concerts in which, while the performances were usually admirable technically, they often lacked spiritual glow and impulse. Oddly enough, the Fifth Symphony was more keenly done than the Seventh, though the former had been hastily thrust into the program in place of a concerto. Mr. Monteux conducted the "Egmont" music of "Clara's Death" in memory of Sergei Rachmaninoff. The "Big Fugue," which always sounds too harsh and strident for its original string quartet instrumentation, gained a degree more of conviction in a setting for orchestral strings. Still, it is a work that is imposing more by its Beethovenian force of character than by its implicit musical value.

In a pair of concerts for which Mr. Rachmaninoff had originally been scheduled, Alexander Brailowsky gave a predominantly poetic performance of Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto. It was a distinguished performance, too, even though one might have preferred to hear romantic keyboard brilliance more emphasized. Mr. Monteux conducted Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, an excellent reading of Brahms' Third Symphony and a particularly fine, imaginative performance of Debussy's "The Sea."

Chicago Orchestra Season

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

When Hans Lange put down his baton at Orchestra Hall on April 30, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra season came to an end. The closing concert differed from its similar predecessors in at least one particular—it contained two novelties.

One of these, an Ouverture Joyeuse, by Marcel Poot, was the work of a Belgian composer whose other music was not unfamiliar here. Frederick Stock had thought well enough of Poot to play at various times a symphony of his, an Allegro Symphonique, a Ballade for string quartet and orchestra.

Most of these pieces were bright, somewhat audacious harmonically and generally ironic in character. The composer, in a word, was a Belgian Ravel. His Ouverture Joyeuse did not depart from type. It, too, was bright, slightly astringent and characteristically perky. As an opening number the piece was all that a conductor could ask for.

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Having disposed of Poot, Mr. Lange directed the C minor Symphony by Brahms, and followed this with the second of his novelties—two movements from Villa-Lobos' second "Bachianas Brasileiras." The South American composer has strange ideas in regard to the connection between Bach and Brazil. He declares that he considers the German master "a universal and rich folkloristic source, deeply rooted in the folk music of every country in the world." This is a view of Bach that does not seem to have occurred to other commentators, and it was somewhat remarkable that in neither of the two movements which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra set forth was there any evidence of the master's influence. Nor, indeed, did the melodic material suggest folk music, either of Brazil or any other land.

The first piece, entitled "The Little Train to Caipara," was written (originally for cello and piano) on the railway running between two towns in the state of Sao Paulo. In the course of it there were evidences that Villa-Lobos had nothing to say about railways that had not first been said by Arthur Honegger in his "Pacific 231." The other movement, "Dance Memories of the Prairie," was pleasant and well written, but not remarkable for original expression.

To close the concert Mr. Lange brought forward Respighi's symphonic poem, "The Pines of Rome."

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The season has been more notable for extra-musical events than for the artistic happenings as such. The passing of Mr. Stock in October deprived the orchestra of a great leader who had built it up—and himself along with it—during 37 years. Hans Lange, who was associate conductor, stepped into his leader's place, and, it must be said, carried on the work of the orchestra with notable integrity and skill. The Trustees of the Orchestral Association announced that, in order to relieve Mr. Lange in his arduous labors, six guest conductors would assist him at various times. Later events made it clear that, while the visiting directors did indeed give Mr. Lange a breathing spell or two, their respective appearances also were to give the Orchestral Association a chance to select a successor to Frederick Stock.

This they found long before all the six conductors had waved their batons over the forces in Orchestra Hall. Désiré Defauw, who had been directing the Concerts Symphoniques in Montreal, was appointed to the position of permanent director in February. The new appointee had been heard here in January.

An Inquiry by Trollope

By Harold Hobson

London

Anthony Trollope once got himself involved in telling a story about a rising young barrister who became engaged to a governess. If there is any class of man that needs a comfortable income, it is rising young barristers. Now, it is well known that governesses, as a rule, do not have such incomes. But this particular barrister had a cousin, a widow, who was pretty and very rich. She was also favorably disposed towards him, and for some time he half-thought of throwing the governess over.

The reader, says Trollope, in a moment of Thackerayan moralizing, will have little patience with the perplexity of this young man, whose name was Frank Greystock. "A man carried away by . . . wickedness . . . may of course commit murder, or forge bills, or become a fraudulent director of a bankrupt company. And so may a man be untrue to his troth—and leave true love in pursuit of tinsel, and beauty, and false words, and a large income. But why should one tell the story of creatures so base?" Such was the question that Trollope asked himself. After all, he continues, "one does not willingly grovel in gutters, or breathe fetid atmospheres, or live upon garbage."

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Frank Harvey, who had adapted Graham Greene's novel, "Brighton Rock," for presentation on the stage of the Garrick Theater, might well have been troubled by similar misgivings. It is a remarkably sordid aspect of existence that he examines in this play. Trollope's talk about garbage and gutters is a little strong for Frank Greystock, who was really not a bad sort of fellow, but it is only too accurate for most of the characters in "Brighton Rock."

"Brighton Rock" is an American gangster theme transplanted to an English setting. There are two companies of gangsters, who "protect" and blackmail racecourse bookmakers, who "carve," slash and kill one another, and are treacherous, cruel and cowardly. We have seen this kind of thing many times both on the screen and in the theater, but it has invariably been represented as happening in Chicago; Mr. Harvey shows it happening in Brighton, in Sussex, between the edges of the chalk Downs and the end of the pier, with its clutter of latticed seats and automatic machines. It comes as something of a shock.

Generally, too, the story has been romanticized. The principal gangster has turned out, on many an occasion, in the person of Mr. James Cagney, to have quite a lot of heroism in him. The sordidness of gangster life has been concealed by a lavish display of fine clothes, and palatial dwellings, and all the apparatus of wealth. There may be two opinions whether this kind of treatment is justified, but, justified or not, Mr. Harvey does not deal in it. He has written, or adapted, a story about human rats, and does not pretend otherwise.

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Technically, it is a defect that his tale of the youth Pinkie, a gangleader whose callousness horrifies even the older men who work with him, calls for so many changes of scene. But it has a rising quality of excitement, and, after a confused start, the tracking down of Pinkie b[illegible]oisy but good-natured barma[illegible]ermione Baddeley) sharply en[illegible]s the attention.

Through the murky gloom there shines one clear shaft of light. This is the character of a young waitress, hardly more than a girl, who is in love with Pinkie. Dulcie Gray's performance of this part is extraordinarily moving.

Much interest attaches to Richard Attenborough's presentation of the 17-year-old gangster Pinkie. It is a little over a year since Mr. Attenborough won the silver medal at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art's annual prize-giving.

He has not hitherto played any star part, nor set the critical bells pealing. For this he should be grateful. There is no better trodden path to oblivion than that of premature success. Henry Irving, Edith Evans, John Gielgud, Robert Donat, and Owen Nares acted for years before achieving fame, but all the time they were developing their technique, enlarging their powers, and laying broad foundations of experience.

That is what Mr. Attenborough has been doing, and doing well. Mostly his parts have been of rather naïve young fellows, high-spirited enough, but a little puzzled by life and the economic setup. Pinkie, cold - blooded, dominating, and without charm, is therefore outside his usual line. He plays the part with great coolness and concentration, and if he has to stand very straight all through the evening, that is only because he is richer in ability than in inches.

'Red Roses for Me'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

It is exactly 20 years since Sean O'Casey sprang into fame overnight with his first play, "The Shadow of a Gunman," staged at the Abbey. His latest play, "Red Roses for Me," produced by Shelah Richards and Michael Walsh, is playing to capacity, with heavy advance booking.

In this new piece, O'Casey goes back to the year 1913 and the big strike in Dublin. The settings of the play are a tenement house, the Liffeyside near a bridge, and the grounds of a Protestant church.

Ayammon Breydon is a young working-class man, self-educated, interested in literature, and particularly in amateur theatricals. He is a leader among his fellows and loyal to labor and its aims. We first meet him rehearsing a Shakespearean part which he is to play in a production projected to raise funds in view of a possible strike. The strike takes place and spreads. Ayammon is mortally shot in a clash between strikers and police. That is the main thread of the slight plot.

♪ ♪ ♪

O'Casey has always been a master of realism and the play abounds in everyday incidents such as occur in the lives of those who dwell in Dublin back streets. With the close of the second act the author turns to expressionism, and here he is less sure of himself. His work is still in the experimental stage.

Against an impressive setting of a bridge across the river, fruit sellers offer their wares and unemployed men lounge about. In a half-chant the leaders see visions of the future and are echoed by the others in chorus. The language here is poetic in trend but hardly convincing, as it comes from people who would have no knowledge of some of the words used.

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The poetic mood is interrupted by the appearance of a matter-of-fact police officer accompanied by a clergyman, a Christian Socialist who is on the side of the workers but cannot follow them to the length of communism.

The final act also opens in poetic vein, and in turn is interrupted when two railway porters indulge in violent denunciation of a religion to which they do not subscribe. The satire on religious fanaticism runs through the entire play and frequently approaches the provocative. Eireian audiences have, however, grown more tolerant and now smile at what once would have stirred them to protest. O'Casey's plays are interesting, and even when we are unable to agree with his views he provokes thought.

Acting honors went to Dan O'Herlihy as Ayammon; Ann Clery as his mother; Sheila May as his sweetheart, and to John Stephenson as a fussy and bigoted landlord, while William O'Gorman made a gem of Roory O'Balacaun, an ardent patriot and an equally ardent Roman Catholic.

As producer Shelah Richards carried out a big task with consummate skill.

J. J. H.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Devotional Organ Album, compiled and arranged by Frank W. Asper, Mus. Doc., Organist, the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. New York: Carl Fischer, Grade IV, Hammond registration included. $2.

This collection of 43 pieces should be of special interest to organists of moderate ability and those playing organs limited in registration. It contains good standard material, including several Bach Chorales and two original compositions by the compiler. Prayer, by Ambroise Thomas, written in classical style is one to notice. The greater part of the contents is not long but many can be joined if desired. The Foreword states, "An effort has been made to include only such music as will tend to preserve an atmosphere of dignity and reverence in the church service."

End of Day for Organ. Hammond registration included, by Frank Heller. New York: Edward Schuberth & Co., Grade V. $.75.

The opening and closing sections are quietly melodious, offering opportunity for contrasting registration of soft combinations and solo stops. The "ev'ning hymn" is introduced with variation in the middle for a full climax. It is slightly modern at times but is about nine minutes in length.

Sacred Solos

Mother's Evening Prayer, by W. R. Voris: "Feed My Sheep," by John Mokrejs: "Christ My Refuge, by Louis Baker Phillips, poems by Mary Baker Eddy, copyright and published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston; Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent, $.60 each.

The first of these solos by Mr. Voris, a composer from the West, is presented with simple style and smooth melodic line, which allows the poem full expression of its own beauty. Two keys, High in D (D to F), Low in B flat (B flat to D flat), Grade V.

"Feed My Sheep," by John Mokrejs, a New York teacher and composer, treats the voice as an instrument which flows contrapuntally with the piano accompaniment. The effect is good motion: generally in modern vein. The pastorale idea is expressed throughout in 6/8 and 9/8. Three keys, High in E flat (F to A flat), Medium in C (D to F), Low in B flat (C to E flat), Grade VI.

Louis Baker Phillips, organist of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, has introduced the opening lines of "Christ My Refuge" on the harp, or broken chords for the piano, in a quiet descriptive manner. There is a sympathetic understanding of the poem, also of the average singer's vocal ability. The result is most satisfactory to both listener and performer. High in F (D flat to A), Low in D (B flat to F sharp), Grade IV.

What Shall I Render Unto the Lord, sacred song for Voice and Piano or Organ, by Frank La Forge. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. Text from Psalms 116:12-14, 17-19. $.50.

This useful text, well chosen by Mr. La Forge, is treated in an interesting, colorful manner, with joyful accent: it ends Largamente with the words, "Praise ye the Lord." Except for the lack of a medium key there should be a wide circulation of this song. High in F (F to G), Low in C (C to D), Grade IV.

Piano Music

Improvviso, by Octavio Pinto. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. $.50.

Many uses can be made of this composition, including church and teaching. As the title indicates, it progresses unexpectedly but tells a delicate, light, sincere story. Grades IV-V.

Autumn Theme, by Darwin Carroll, ed. Henry Dellafield. Boston: Bach Music Co. Grade III. $.30.

This theme in ¾ time embodies melody, variety of material and dignity. It is attractive to amateur and beginner.

(Grades: III—simple to medium; IV—medium; V—medium to difficult; VI—difficult.)

New Distribution Plan For Mrs. Eddy's Songs

A new plan of distribution, under which the solo and choral settings of poems by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are made more conveniently available for purchasers in the United States and other countries, is announced by the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy, publishers of her writings.

Under the new arrangement Carl Fischer, Inc., of New York City, for many years publishers and world-wide distributors of music, become sales agents for these widely known sacred songs. Music stores throughout the United States and elsewhere will now be in a position to stock and sell the songs.

Christian Science Reading Rooms, which are centrally located in many cities and towns in the United States and other countries, will continue to sell the music. Reading Rooms will obtain the songs as heretofore directly from Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Publication of several new vocal settings of poems by Mrs. Eddy has recently been announced by the Trustees under her Will. All these settings, together with the others, are listed in a new song catalogue just issued by the Publishers' Agent, a feature of which is a grading of the songs according to the degree of proficiency required for playing and singing them.

AMUSEMENTS

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UPTOWN — HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA. — MARY MARTIN DICK POWELL "HAPPY GO LUCKY" — RAY MILLAND PAULETTE GODDARD "CRYSTAL BALL"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn — "EDGE OF DARKNESS" — Plus "MY HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"

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A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9160
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Durocher Says League Well Balanced

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Take Leo Durocher's word for it, the present war has done the National League a favor as far as competition is concerned.

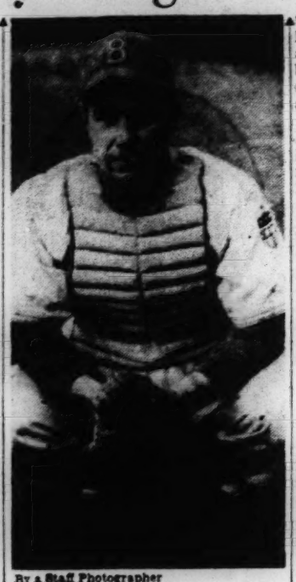
"This league is better balanced today than it has been for some time," the manager of the visiting Brooklyn Dodgers said early yesterday. "The Phillies and Braves used to be pushovers for the first division clubs. But no more. They can give you just as much trouble as anybody else.

"The Phillies haven't enough pitchers," Leo went on. "In fact, when they start a game there isn't anyone in the bull pen. But give them a fair pitched game and they're tough. And you know the Braves. They can come from behind and beat you now with hitters like Ross, Workman and McCarthy. Their pitching is all right, too."

Allen Won

The Braves proved later in the afternoon that they can come from behind. The Dodgers looked as though they had sewed up the series opener with a five-run uprising in the second inning, but the locals kept banging away until they had tied and passed the league leaders. However, sloppy outfielding and poor pitching finally caught up with our heroes and they were beaten, 9-7. For Johnny Allen, the winning pitcher, it was his third victory, all in relief roles.

There is an interesting angle to this Allen story, by the way. Branch Rickey supposedly traded him to the Phillies during the winter, in a deal which brought Rube Melton to Brooklyn. But Allen refused to report and eventually



By a Staff Photographer
Dee Moore

landed back at Ebbets Field in some mysterious manner. At present he leads the Dodger staff in victories. He stopped the dangerous Braves cold in the last three innings.

Joost Homered

The locals tightened their grip on the league batting leadership by piling up 15 hits, three each by Tommy Holmes, Chet Ross and Billy Wietelmann, Eddie Joost hit his first home run, a tremendous clout over the fence in deep left-center field. This attack kept the Braves in the game until the last of the ninth. Durocher knows, as does everyone else who has been following the Kelly-Coleman club, that the leaders will not have a soft week end.

After talking about the Phils and Braves, Durocher went into his Dodgers; and one of the boys mentioned prominently was Dee Moore, the all-around handy man up for another fling at major league ball. Moore is the Mike Ryba of the National League. Although brought up as a catcher, he can play anywhere except, possibly, shortstop. As Durocher says, he is one of the fellows who stayed in the minors too long.

"He can hit, run and throw," Leo said. "That's good enough for me."

Out of Place

Once, in the Southern Association, Moore pitched a no-hitter. As a Cincinnati rookie a couple of years ago, he started one game on the mound and finished it behind the plate, catching Vander Meer and Whitey Moore in the late innings. Critics traveling with the Brooklyn club think that Dee Moore will eventually play third base for Durocher. That would give Billy Herman the opportunity to go back to second, where he belongs. Herman looks like a duck out of water at the far turn.

Tomorrow the Braves-Dodgers series closes with a double-header. Whit Wyatt and Rube Melton will pitch for the Brooks; Andrews and Jim Tobin for the Braves.

The Red Sox play two at Washington tomorrow. They broke their losing streak last night in the same city, beating the Senators, 3-2, on Eddie Lake's ninth inning double. The Sox had been behind, 2-1, going into the ninth.

Fate of Golfers Abroad Brings War Near America

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing could have brought the war home more forcibly to American golfers than the story by George Trevor, New York Sun sports writer, that Pamela Barton, former British and American women's golf champion, has been missing since the evacuation at Dunkirk, where she was serving as a nurse; that Dale Bourn, British ace flier, was killed during an air raid over Germany; that John DeForest, 1933 winner of the British amateur championship, was reported missing in the African desert warfare and is thought to be a prisoner in either Italy or Germany; and that Enid Wilson, former British women's champion, was injured during a German air raid over England. And all this came on top of the news, some time ago, that Leo Martin, former Massachusetts amateur champion, was missing in an action at sea.

The first I ever heard of Pam Barton was while watching the international Walker Cup matches and amateur championship of 1934 abroad. A British friend of Bobby Martin, a member of our party, remarked one evening, dining at the Claridge in London, "We have a young girl in our club (Mid Surrey) who we all think is going to be a world beater. Her name is Pam Barton. She's only a kid (she was 17 at the time) but she has everything."

Went to Final

She had, all right. While we were there, she went to the final of the British women's championship before losing to Mrs. A. M. Holm. That same year she crossed the Channel and won the French championship at LeToquet. The next year she lost the British final to Wanda Morgan. The next year, 1936, at the age of 19, she won the British, lost to Jessie Anderson in the final of the French, but then came to America and won our championship at Canoe Brook, defeating Maureen Orcutt (then Mrs. Crews) by 4 and 3 in the final. The conditions were terrible, but nothing formidable to her, for the British women, playing their championship early in the season, were accustomed to gales, cold, and storms. She had taken up golf as a profession prior to the war.

Dale Bourn, ace flier, who performed brilliantly in the defense of London in 1940, was highly popular with Americans he had met. Thomas Arundale Bourn, to give him his full name, made a lot of friends when he played in our national amateur at Pebble Beach, Calif., in 1929, qualified, won his first round match, then was beaten in the second round by Oscar F. Willing, who went to the final before he was downed by Harrison R. Johnstone. The previous year Bourn had won the French amateur title and in 1933 he was rupner-up in the British.

A Favorite of Ouimet

Now, nothing to do with the war, we record the recent passing of George V. Rotan of Texas, one of Francis Ouimet's supreme favorites of all the golfers he has associated with on American Walker Cup teams. Rotan was a member of the U. S. G. A. Executive Committee in 1927-28, a Sectional Committeeman representing Houston, Texas, last year, a member of the American Walker Cup team in 1922, amateur champion of Texas in 1912-13-14-15 and '19 and runner-up in '20.

The only reason that George Rotan did not figure more prominently in the records of national amateur play, I honestly believe, was that he so seldom participated. In his prime he was one of the longest hitters in the land, from sheer power, for he had a comparatively short backswing. Golf has been introduced in Texas 11 years before he won his first State title and his complete home state supremacy at that time is best measured by the fact that he won his five State titles with final round victories by margins of 7-6, 11-10, 8-7, 6-4, and 4-3.

Of Special Interest

Of special interest to Massachusetts golf followers is the fact that much of the groundwork for his game was laid here on the North Shore, for he spent a series of summers at Bass Rocks and played a great deal at Essex County and Myopia. His first tournament appearance of which I have record was an open at Woodland in 1905, in which he won one up over Percy Gilbert (later a State amateur champion) in the semifinals, but went down before Arthur Lockwood in the final, 4 and 3.

The match I remember best about him, however, was in the Essex County invitation of 1911, then played at singles, in which he failed to make the first division and came up against C. Desmond Wadsworth in the semifinals of the consolation. This pair completely outshone the semifinalists of the first flight, Rotan scoring a 75 to Wadsworth's 78 to finish all even, as Rotan was conceding two strokes. At the extra hole, Wadsworth hit one of the longest drives ever seen on the course up to that time, but Rotan won the hole with a 4, and then in final clicked off a course record of 72, sensational for that period.

Notes on Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Bob Madry, best known hereabouts as a slick shouter of the glories of North Carolina football, probably is the only guy in the world to be a governor and a mayor at the same time. . . . Within a six-day stretch last month Bob was elected a district governor of Rotary and re-elected mayor of Chapel Hill, N. C. . . . He's also an ex-president of the American College Publicity Association. . . . James Fieweger, track captain at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., may try to win six events in the Midwest Conference track championships at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, today. . . . Last year he won five—shot put, broad jump, high jump, and high and low hurdles so now he's toying with the idea of trying the 100-yard dash or the discus throw.

* * *

Soldier-golfers who use the Camp Croft (S. C.) driving range have their choice of targets—Mussolini, 100 yards; Hirohito, 150, or Hitler, 200. They haven't figured one out yet for Corp. Clayton Heafner, who consistently bangs his drives 250 yards. . . . Fellow Navy officers are wondering where they'll put the crew if Ensign Joe Stydahar and Ensign Ed Kolman, mammoth Chicago Bears tackles now undergoing indoctrination at Dartmouth, are assigned to the same PT boat. . . . That polo players make the best officer material is one conclusion drawn from a survey of former Oklahoma athletes in the armed forces. . . . Forty-six per cent of the former Sooner poloists in uniform are either captains or majors . . . A three-mile cross-country course—and plenty tough—is being constructed for the Fort Monmouth, N. J., track athletes.

* * *

College talent scouts are reported hanging around Fowlerville, Mich., where Hollis Gehringer, Charley's cousin, is burning up the cinders in school track meets. . . . The Richmond Colts managed to get in just one exhibition game this spring before the Piedmont League season began. They had shortages of both players and good weather . . . Jimmy Conzelman, the Demosthenes of pro football, will be the honored guest at the next Lambs' gambol, coming in here at night after delivering a breakfast lecture to several hundred truck drivers in Boston. . . . From lions to lambs, of course.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

First major league benefit game for Navy Relief Society was held at Brooklyn where 42,822 fans turned out to see Brooklyn beat New York Giants, 7-6.

Five Years Ago

Bob Feller handed first setback of season by Boston Red Sox.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Wasdell, Phillies—His home run, triple and single drove in six runs in 13-3 rout of giants.

Johnny Allen, Dodgers—Pitched three innings of runless ball against Braves to chalk up third victory as relief hurler.

Bill Johnson, Yankees—In running hitting streak to eight successive games, the rookie third baseman drove in four runs as he hit homer, double and single.

Luke Appling, White Sox—His double in the 10th scoring pitcher Johnny Humphries with the run that beat the Tigers, 1-0.

Johnny Vander Meer and Joe Beggs, Reds—Vander Meer beat Cubs for fourth victory of season, but had to have ninth-inning help from Beggs.

Eddie Lake, Red Sox—His ninth inning double helped defeat Senators, 3 to 2.

Penn to End Crew Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 8—Pennsylvania will conclude its rowing season next Saturday afternoon when the varsity 150-pound crew engages Cornell on Lake Cayuga in the annual Matthews Cup Race.

The race, a spontaneous desire on the part of the lightweight crews of the two institutions to meet annually, was named after James Matthews, Pennsylvania's former 150-pound crew coach, who is now engaged in war work, in Seattle, Washington.

Matthews' contribution to lightweight rowing and his popularity with the oarsmen brought about the naming of the cup after him. The first race was rowed on the Schuylkill in 1938 with Cornell winning. Pennsylvania won the following year and Cornell, in 1940. Last year and the year before the event was won by the Red and Blue.

Pennsylvania's lightweights defeated Princeton in its first regatta of the season but lost to Cornell and finished in a tie with Princeton in the Adams Cup regatta on the Schuylkill River. The Ithacans, participating in their first race of the season, finished three quarters of a length ahead of the Red and Blue and the Tigers.

Richard Jordan, varsity stroke of a decade ago, who is now coaching the lightweights in Matthews' absence, plans to use the same oarsmen who rowed in the first two races. The crew will row as follows: Stroke—Robert G. Winters; 7, Donald J. Graham; 6—Saul B. Kevitt; 5—Robert Watrous; 4—James Y. Maloney; 3—George Horkan; 2—William Spencer; bow—Myron Bernard; coxswain, Lawrence Boonin. Graham is the only member of last year's crew rowing in the lightweight varsity.

John J. Carlin, coach of the varsity and freshman crews, plans to hold informal rowing drills next week to give the oarsmen an opportunity to taper off after the long season.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	4	.733
Cincinnati	8	6	.571
St. Louis	7	6	.538
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538
Boston	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
New York	5	9	.357
Chicago	5	9	.357

Results May 7
Brooklyn 9, Boston 7.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 13, New York 3.
Other game postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	12	3	.800
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Detroit	7	6	.538
Washington	8	8	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
Boston	5	10	.333
Chicago	4	9	.308

Results May 7
Boston 3, Washington 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0 (10 inns.).
Other game postponed.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3-4, Portland 1-1.
San Diego 10, Hollywood 4.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 0.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 4.

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 0.
All others postponed.

International League

Montreal 7, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 0.
Newark at Rochester, postponed.
Jersey City at Buffalo, postponed.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8, Chattanooga 4.
Birmingham 8, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 12, Nashville 2.
Little Rock at Memphis, postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 5, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Hartford 6, Springfield 3.
Elmira at Binghamton, postponed.
Albany at Utica, postponed.

Lifetime Average

BROOKLYN (AP)—Paul Waner, veteran Brooklyn outfielder, has a lifetime batting average of .335.

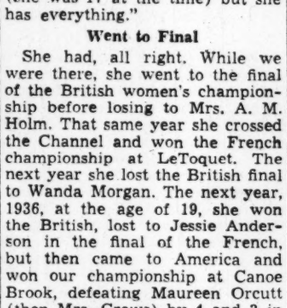
BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
South at Braves Field Ste. 9600

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 8, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2551

By Francis J. C. De Blasio, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Black — 5 Pieces

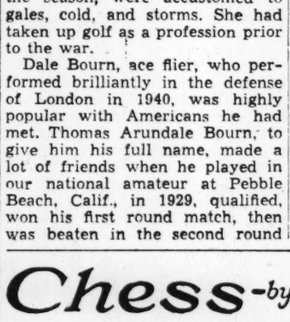


White — 9 Pieces
4RK2/5B2/8/r2kt4/1B1kkt1Q1/Kt7/-1R1P4/2Kt1q3

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2552

By F. Gamage
Black — 7 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
3Q4/3Kt1B2/r1k2P2/2p2p2/1p6/p2pP3-6K1/8

White to play and mate in three
(Rochester Herald, March 19, 1904.)

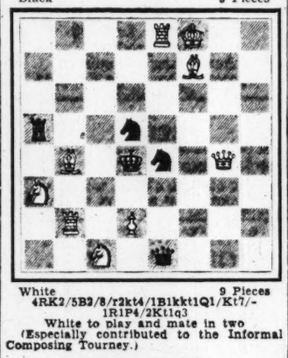
Solutions to Problems

No. 2549. Kt-R8
No. 2550. 1. R-B8 — P-Q4
2. B-B7!
1. ... — K-Q4 or P-Q3
2. B-B5

End-Game No. 663. White wins: 1 BxBP, BxB; 2 R-Q7ch, Kt-K2; 3 RxKtch, KxR; 4 QxPch, K-Q3; 5 Q-B7ch, K-Q4; 6 Q-B5ch mate.

End-Game No. 664

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in five
(Pillsbury-Wolf, Monte Carlo, 1903. Capt. F. F. Russell of the Signal Corps points out an improvement on Pillsbury's QxQR, which forces a mate in five!)

Syracuse Tournament

Syracuse, N. Y., has been chosen to play host this summer to the 44th Open Tournament of the United States Chess Federation. The event will be sponsored jointly by the United States Chess Federation and the New York State Chess Association.

Arrangements to hold this principal American tourney of the year at Syracuse together with the annual New York State Championship and Class Tournaments were confirmed today between George Sturgis of Boston, president of the United States Chess Federation, and Paul G. Giers of Syracuse, president of the New York State Chess Association.

The two tournaments will take place concurrently at the grand ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse, Aug. 14-28.

Financial arrangements for the joint meeting will be in charge of Fritz Brieger, president of the Queens Chess Club and treasurer of the State body. Management of the tourneys will be in the hands of Paul G. Giers. Also active in the arrangements will be Mrs. Carl S. Nye of Syracuse, secretary of the State association.

Masters and amateurs alike will have their opportunity in the various events scheduled and a large attendance of both classes of players is expected.

200 Miniature Games of Chess

J. du Mont, English author of "The Basis of Combination in Chess" turns his attention to the opening with an unusually interesting collection of short games divided into opening groups. These games, together with the author's comments, provide a graphic illustration of opening pitfalls, and cannot help suggesting new lines for even the casual reader.

David McKay Company is the publisher and the list price is $3.

The game below is an Evans Gambit, now rarely played in master competition, but not unusual in offhand encounters. The conclusion is particularly fine.

Nuremberg 1889

Evans Gambit

Tarrasch White	Kelz Black	Tarrasch White	Kelz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 BxKt	P-Kt4
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 P-K6	BPxP
4 P-QKt4	BxP	15 BxKt	PxB
5 P-B3	B-R4	16 Kt-K5	Q-K5
6 P-Q4	PxP	17 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
7 Castles	PxP	18 Q-Kt5	P-Kt5
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	19 QR-Q	Castles
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3	20 B-Kt2	R-Kt4
10 KtxP	KKt-K2	21 Kt-B7	Resigns
11 B-R3	QR-Kt1		

Boston Game

One of the chess clubs in Boston, the Boylston, with quarters in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, has attracted many young players who later became famous. Among these are Pillsbury, Barry, F. K. Young. At the present time, the annual club championship is in progress. Below is a game entered for the brilliancy prize.

The winner, W. A. Radspinner, originally came from Raleigh, N. C., where he won the state championship many years ago.

Sicilian Defense

Gates White	Radspinner Black	Gates White	Radspinner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	16 Kt(Q4)-K2	Q-R4
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 B-Q4	P-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	18 BxB	KtxB
5 KtxP	P-Q3	19 Kt-Q5	QxP
6 Kt-K3	B-Kt2	20 KtxPch	K-R2
7 B-K3	Castles	21 Kt-B3	Q-R8ch
8 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	22 Kt-Kt	P-Kt5
9 CastlesQR	B-Q2	23 P-Kt3	R-B6
10 P-KR4	P-KR4	24 Kt-Q5	KR-B
11 P-B3	Kt-K4	25 Kt-B6ch	K-R
12 P-KKt4	R-B	26 KtxB	RxKtP
13 P-Kt5	Kt-K	27 Q-Q5	RxPch
14 KR-Kt	Kt-B6	28 KxR	Q-Kt7 mate

Wings Slice Pool

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, slicing up one of the largest National Hockey League playoffs pools on record, have mailed checks for $1,586 to 13 members of the Stanley Cup championship team, it was disclosed yesterday.

Aside from the 13 players, Manager Jack Adams and Trainer Frank (Honey) Walker received full shares, and six other players got part shares.

The player pool was boosted by $6,000 from Owner James Norris and $1,500 from outside interests, it was reported.

Stars in Exhibition

NEW ORLEANS, May 8 (AP)—Screen and radio star Bing Crosby and comedian Bob Hope arranged to combine war bond selling with an exhibition golf match here today.

Of his public appearances in connection with the war effort Crosby said:

"I haven't performed before any Waacs or Waves yet—but hope to. Soldiers have made wonderful audiences."

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

"SUPPERS OUT"

Each year we see more and more couples in our cafeterias . . . quietly enjoying their "suppers out" before going to a movie, a concert or perhaps their midweek church services. They find the custom enjoyable, restful, and inexpensive.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up — Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food — Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

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LUNCHEON — DINNER
Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays Noon to 8
322 Newbury Street COM. 5370

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308 Huntington Ave., above Mass. Ave. Opp. Y.M.C.A.
"Justly Famous for Our Fried Chicken"
Don't Forget Mother's Day
Sunday, May 9th
Bring Her Here Where Cooking Is an Art, and an Good Food a Certainty.
Special Mother's Day Dinner 1.50
DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY, 11:30 a. m.-8 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W. 43rd ST. 152 W. 34th ST. AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA
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Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
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CLASSIFIED

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ASHMONT, MASS., 30000
To settle an estate, 8-room house; 3-car garage rented; excellent location; 3 minutes from rapid transit. Harold G. Scudder, Executor, Wellesley 2252

WILL BUY Sell, Exchange your property anywhere
Send your bargains, needs, problems to REAL ESTATE TRADING POST, Sears Building, Washington and Court Sts., Boston. Cap. 4881

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern two bedroom home. Tile kitchen and bath. Cement block, tile roof. Lake section Hollywood, Fla. Write P. V. Cunningham, Hollandale, Fla.

NORTH MARSHFIELD, Mass., 28 miles south of Boston, delightfully located 7-room house 200 feet frontage, barn, fruit trees, exclusive neighborhood, about one mile from church and stores. Price reasonable. Owner, 40 Pleasant St., Brookline.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Custom built house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 1 car garage; excellent location; conv. to bus line. Call WEL. 1554.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 9-room colonial, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms; near schools, stores, bus; $125 mo. 20 Wamesit Rd., Waban, Mass. BIG. 8628.

HOUSES WANTED

TO RENT—Unfurnished small house. Living room with fireplace, two bedrooms, garage. Newton or Wellesley preferred. Near High School and transportation lines. Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 37 W. 8th St.—Sublet (June to September), furnished, 2 bedrooms, living room, roof garden; piano; cross ventilation; near 10th Church; $80 monthly; references. GR. 7-5835.

N. Y. C., 17 West 73rd St., Apt. 1R—Sublet 2½ rooms completely furnished May 15-Sept. 15, $75.00 month. Trafalgar 4-0029.

SUBLET from June 1 to Oct. 1, 3-room apt., completely furn. Call mornings; Christian Scientists preferred. CH. 3-7844, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

2 RMS., kitchenette, bath; June-Sept.; elev.; convenient Midtown location. Call PLaza 8-0886 morn. or Box X-33, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—Large rooms, kitchenette and bath; heat, hot water, gas; business couple; $45. Woodbridge 8-2228-M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. (BRONX), 2255 Creston Ave. (Apt. D-3)—Wanted, young lady to share apartment. Phone Fordham 8-1193.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS., Commonwealth Ave. at Reservoir—Exceptionally well equipped apt. consisting of living room, bedroom with twin beds, dinette kitchenette; available immediately; $125. Call Sta. 0298.

FOR RENT

IN SOUTHERN N. H.—8-room modern house, insulated; garage; garden; recessed in wooded lot; local store 5 minutes to B. & M. bus; 40 miles to Boston; suitable for those who appreciate quietness of woods. Box M-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.
House overlooking the sea. Ideal location for all the year around. Exclusive neighborhood. Walking distance to Christian Science church. May be seen Saturdays or Sundays by appointment. Apply to MRS. EDITH M. CHANDLER, South River St., Marshfield, Mass. Tel. Marshfield 76.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD PROPERTIES
Only carefully selected Summer homes properly equipped for real comfort, for sale or rent by the season. What will interest you? For reliable advice
R. WOODRUFF, S. Yarmouth, Mass.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—For rent, beautiful location, 8-room private summer home; 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; 2-car garage; private beach and wharf; on main road, Route 11, with bus service; rent July and August, $300. H. A. STEEVES, 11 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1940.

SUMMER RENTALS

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Furnished 10-room house to let or share with owner. Centrally located, newly renovated. Opportunity for garden. Write MRS. E. G. LANCASTER.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTRAY HALL—Quiet, restful, congenial atmosphere; commuter serv. to Boston; Christian Scientist pref. Tel. Canton, Mass., 0765-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—90 THE FENWAY
Rooms available June 15-Sept. 15. Vradenberg.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Avenue, 4th floor—Transients only; elevator service; quiet, sunny rooms for study. MRS. FOX, Com. 8696.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — WELL - FURNISHED COMFORTABLE ROOMS; CONVENIENT, GOOD LOCATION. TRO. 1935.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 43 Claybourne St.—Attractive single room with bath, kitchen priv.; near 2nd Church; good trans. Talbot 3985.

LOVELY rooms in The Fenway, available after June 7th. Most desirable location, near The Christian Science Mother Church. Beautiful outlook; well furnished; two baths. Phone COM. 9658.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Large, double room, near bath; 6 minutes to Station. 82 South Centre Avenue, Tel. Rockville Centre 484-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, bath; available singly or combined. Private home 4449 S. Dakota Ave., N. E. Phone HObart 5285.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

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A quaint vacation place in beautiful Camden Hills, on secluded, spring-fed lake; abundant fresh vegetables; tally-ho trips, sea cruises; weekly $22-$32. D. S. Doolittle, Lincolnville, Me.

OLD LYME, Conn.—The Bee and Thistle Inn, a beautiful estate, near Christian Science services; gardens, riding, golf, beach; train at Saybrook, or bus direct. Write MRS. GLORIA BROWNING COSMAN.

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IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Associations: Young women, Christian Scientists, for nurses' training, to serve first in housekeeping or steward's department:
Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Christian Scientists for service; immediate opening for houseman; San Francisco: Experienced laundry washman; low-pressure steam boiler engineer; men and women for housekeeping, steward's department, garden.
Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

POSITION of cataloger in library of Liberal Arts College in Midwest available to college and library school graduate. Applicant must be a Christian Scientist. Box K-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ANNUITY SALESMAN
Wanted: An experienced and very high-grade representative to sell annuities for a philanthropic educational organization. Give what you consider essential information with application to Box L-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARETAKER (couple preferred, with or without children) for boys' summer camp in Adirondacks. Private steam-heated cottage, board, excellent monthly salary all year. Present caretaker leaving for Army after 15 years with us. Give full particulars, ability with tools, pumps, ability to drive car. References required. Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COUNSELLORS—For Progressive Boy's Summer Camp; expenses plus excellent salary. Write Box G-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FARM HELPER — On modern 148-acre dairy farm (40-50 cows) in Sussex, N. J. Pleasant living and working conditions. Board, room and good salary for single man with thorough dairy experience. Write Box G-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GARDENING and outdoor services of elderly gentleman wanted with small pay in exchange for good country home in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. Write Box W-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GOOD janitor position, easy work, good pay; on Fenway, with 4-room apartment including utilities. Call Cap 7550 (Boston).

WANTED—Part-time helper to caretaker; 2½ days weekly in summer, 3 days in winter. Apply 8th Church of Christ, Scientist, 105 East 77th Street, N. Y. C., 10-12 a. m.

WANTED . . CHEMIST
Primarily for analytical work. Small company doing important war research. Exceptional opportunity for man able to take responsibility—work with minimum of supervision. B.S. degree sufficient. Experience not as important as training and qualifications.
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Must know color values and must have experience in coloring; bring samples of work. Apply to METROPOLITAN LITHO & PUB. CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

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Modern Home; Summer South Shore, Winter Boston. Two-adult family. Fine opportunity for right person. Please state age. References required. Box H-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EXPERIENCED cook for Peterboro, N. H. family from May 30 to Nov. 15 or longer. GOOD WAGES. Tel. Kir. 5185 morn. or write S. M. Morrison, 3 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL maid, white, for quiet, refined Protestant; good wages, no laundry; needed June 1st-Sept. 1st. Tel. Beacon 4855 (Mass.), summer home on Martha's Vineyard; must be willing worker with cheerful disposition.

GIRLS for clerical work. Starting salary $21. Congenial surroundings and good opportunity with progressive company. No typing. Write for interview. The Advertising Checking Bureau, 79 Madison Avenue, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman for living in suburban N. Y. City home of widower with two children, 8 and 5. Pleasant surroundings. Own room and bath. Good salary. Write Box 82, Teaneck, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER, plain cooking; sleep in or out; children; other help kept; good salary; Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Nevins 8-1492.

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With manufacturing corporation experience. Write stating age, experience and salary expected. References required. Box M-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Reliable, competent woman for general housework; references required; 2 in family; desirable home in Pelham. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN (honorary Army discharge) having slight knowledge farming, also operation of kennel clubs, desires farm work. LAWRENCE J. MATTHEWS, 711 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. PR. 3-4845

MAN desires position clerical work, general office assistant, typist; references. Write Box M-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOMEMAKER (preferably employed by adults) companion-secretary (steno.); garden and preserve; city, country. Refined, capable experienced, middle-aged woman. Free to travel. Adequate remuneration, refs. exchanged. Box M-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGING housekeeper, secy., chauffeur. Prof. ex. ability, tact, long exp. N. E. pref. Box M-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE, experienced, children and adults, available any length of time, unincumbered, can go anywhere; excellent driver. Box X-3, Suite 2000, 333 No. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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A Store as Near to You as Your Nearest Phone

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5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
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Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
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Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
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If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
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Phone 4-1034

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EMIL HOFFMAN
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 8327

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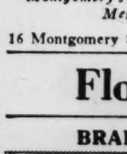
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the
Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

The Towne Beauty Shop



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Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

SHELL
Shell Gasoline & Golden Shell Oil
Special Attention to Lubrication and Oil
R. W. PARKER Manager
817 S. E. 6th Ave. Phone 9255

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily: Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060
Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints Varnishes Enamels
MIAMI 56 W. Flagler St. Tel. 2-7443
MIAMI BEACH 1620 Alton Road Tel. 5-3359

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from 1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

ORLANDO

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
34 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PASTEURIZED
Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
610 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

TAMPA (Continued)

Weil-Maas
• *Ready-to-Wear*
• *Men's Clothing*
• *Men's Shoe Dept.*
• *Student Hall*
• *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
• *Hat Salon*
• *Accessory Shop*
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S FABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

"Permanent Waving a Specialty"

DAVID P. CANO, Prop. and Stylist
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Betty-Louise Beauty Shoppe
HENRY GRADY HOTEL Ph. WA. 8728

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

MACON (Continued)

R. L. STEPHENS
Macon's Finest Specialty Shop for Misses and Women
Phone 5600 319 Cherry Street

Jos. Kessel
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

the Union
Macon's Style Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the Cheapest but the most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputs
(PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 25 (Bookbinding)

BERNE BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.50 to Frs. 4.
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31 SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23-454
(BUTCHER)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY MADE GOWNS

REMEMBER
If you need any toilet articles
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.308

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN 4

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

SWITZERLAND (Continued)

BERNE (Continued)

Famous Old Confectionery Shop
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne, near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck

ZURICH

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12 b. Corso
CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uramastrasse Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

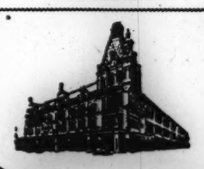
CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN



GREENACRE'S
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 29288

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialise in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22467

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House, West St. (Next to Anstevs) Phone 20000

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires — No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Phone 28479

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted to enroll now for four to nine months course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and Luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application.
Telephones 33-3562 and 23-7130
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp's
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

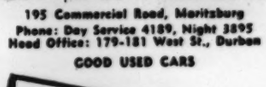
Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311



Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship, Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27, Commercial Road Phone 2810

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

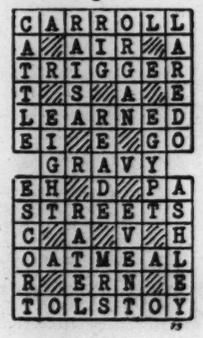
For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and
Scottsville Phone 2773

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3155

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Crossword Quiz Answers



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Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. 99084

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss M. Valmai
Established 11 years F. M. 2490

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone Ryde 437

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1528
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £22,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2166

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 3260 (2 lines)

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.

BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE

Opposite Christian Science church, 333 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.
MELBOURNE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 5/6—posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 LIttle Collins Street F 6843

C. CARLSSON
F 6362
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Rings for appointment. MX. 4813
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
34 LUMEAH ROAD CAULFIELD
TEL. LF 2976

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-036, 40-282

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE TOSSWILL
123a CASHEL STREET
● Teacher of Original Method of Icing Cakes for Special Occasions, Making Savouries, etc., also
● Proprietress of Ethne's Cake Kitchen with Shop at Hereford Court.

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
● CHOCOLATES
● SWEETS and
● NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 3-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
89 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Sign of Honest Workmanship Telephone 42-557

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

McGOWAN & MAGEE
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42,006 (3 lines)

T. WAUGH LTD.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'Phone 40,727
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'Phone 62,322

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City

HOWE & BROWN Ltd.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
LOWER HUTT CITY 95 HIGH ST.

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
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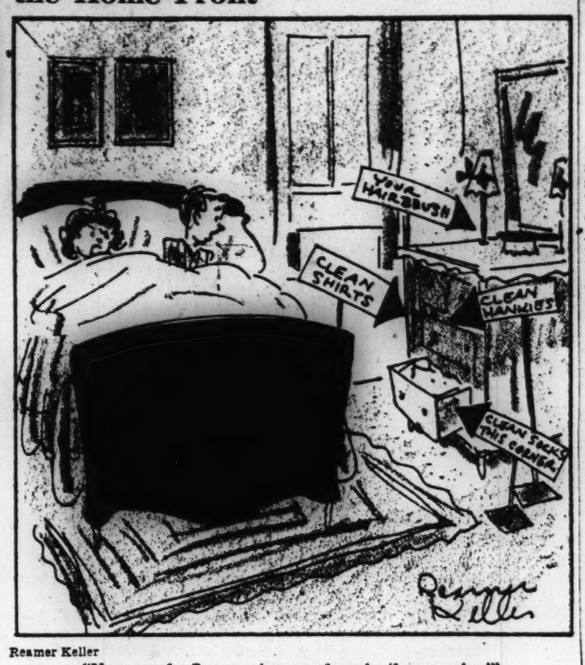
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Droll Side of the Home Front

Gene Carr

"You would go and lose our '17' stamps!"



Reamer Keller

"Now maybe I can get some sleep in the morning!"

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the thirtieth article in a series explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

30—El Salvador

El Salvador, the smallest country on the American continent, shares the glory of having preserved the flag and arms of the "United Provinces of the Center of America," the old Central American Union, which was formed in 1823 and lasted 14 years. When in 1838 the Federation was dissolved, El Salvador retained the flag and arms of the extinct State until April 28, 1865. At that time a new flag and coat of arms were adopted. In 1912 El Salvador again appropriated, with a few modifications, the flag and arms of former times, and in 1916 added a few details. The five mountains or volcanoes were retained in remembrance of the old Union with its five States. They are also typical of this volcanic land with its two mountain ranges marching the full length of the country.

In the sky is a rainbow of promise under which appears a Liberty Cap radiating light. Between the rays is seen the date, "September 15, 1821." From 1524 to 1821 El Salvador was part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala. El Salvador now has a constitution that guarantees freedom of speech, religion and press.

From behind the triangle appear five blue and white striped flags, two on each side and one over the vertex. Two laurel branches are interlaced to form a semicircle. Below is a scroll with the motto, "Dios, Union y Libertad." (God, Union and Liberty.) Forming a circle around the whole are the words: "Republica de El Salvador en la America Central."

(Monday: Guatemala)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saying Thanks

Hammer Field, Calif.

It was Saturday evening, and everyone except two in the barracks was in town, at the post movies, or at one of the many recreational facilities. Ray, the squadron clerk, was working late on the records. Juan, a munitions handler newly assigned to the squadron and enrolled in the special school which teaches illiterates to read and write the English language, rapped on the office door. Would Ray, he apologetically asked, mind reading him a letter which he had received that day from his wife? After reading it to him Ray volunteered to type a long letter in reply telling Mrs. Juan —— about her husband, his work, and the camp. The two worked together for more than an hour and composed a letter for Juan's mother also. Later that evening when he came to bed, Ray found that all his shoes had been polished to a high gloss—Private Juan's way of saying thanks.

V-Mail Popularity

Microfilmed V-mail letters totalling 5,990,570 were dispatched by the Army Postal Service in February, an increase of 83 per cent over the amount sent in January.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: In this region, Victory gardening has been delayed by frigid April winds. Everybody agrees that what this country needs is a good five-day heat wave.

Milwaukee Journal: When he pauses for applause and none comes, the seasoned orator will go on to remark how gratifying it is to find the citizen in this thoughtful mood.

Punch (c): While digging in his garden a Frinton man found several silver coins. Later he found a hole in his pocket made by his wife to encourage him to dig in the garden.

Field Day for Fashions

Is Victory Garden Glamor Essential?

Associated Press Features

According to the ads in the papers, it's mighty important how "milady" looks in her Victory Garden.

They make it sound like crop prospects will be mighty poor if madame ain't dressed right.

Personally, I think this is carrying things too far. Fashion in the garden don't matter, just so the scarecrow is decked out proper.

Them beans and spuds will grow just as good if the women wear overalls instead of a "chic outdoors ensemble," and maybe a heap better.

The style experts must figure the growing vegetables will draw vitamins by exposure to bright colors. On the other hand, them floppy sombreros they wear are so big they keep half the garden in the shade.

So I say if the Victory Gardens are going to become stomping grounds for fashion parades, the whole program is apt to go to seed.

Spoon River Sam

In Lighter Vein

Another Bracket

A gentleman traveling in a railway compartment was endeavoring, with earnestness, to impress an argument upon a fellow passenger who appeared rather dull of comprehension. Slightly irritated, he exclaimed in a louder tone: "Why, sir, it's as plain as A B C!"

"That may be," quietly replied the other, "but I am D E F!"—Santa Fe Magazine.

A Veteran

The sergeant had his troubles with one of the new recruits. The more the sergeant shouted at him the more blandly unconcerned was the recruit.

"Doesn't anything I say make any difference?" demanded the sergeant.

"No," said the recruit. "I was a baseball referee in civil life—I'm used to it."

Warning

Officer: "Do you know who I am?"

Recruit: "No, sir."

Officer: I'm the Colonel of this outfit."

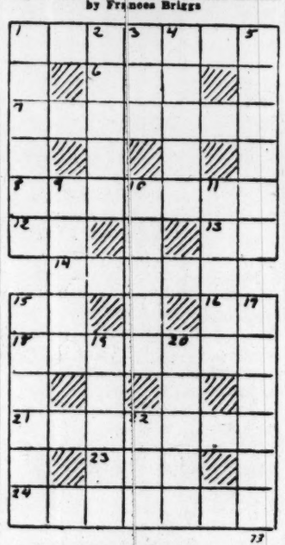
Recruit: "Oh-oh! Are you gonna catch it! The sergeant's been looking for you all day!"

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou wilt light my candle: the LORD *my God will enlighten my darkness.*—Ps. 18:28

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Humpty Dumpty is a character in book by whom?
6—Melody.
7—What lever, when pulled by finger, releases hammer of a firearm?
8—An erudite would be described as what sort of person?
12—East Indies (abbr.).
13—To depart.
14—What would be served at table from a "boat"?
15—Exclamation of inquiry.
16—What State was birthplace of Louisa May Alcott (abbr.)?
18—Dick Whittington went to London because he had heard that what were paved with gold?
21—What might be used to make gruel?
23—Sea eagle.
24—"War and Peace" is by what author?

Down

1—If you raised some Durhams, they would be what?
2—Room is first name of what Polish soprano?
3—Outfit.
4—What is most cumbersome of all musical instruments?
5—What is a city of Texas on the Rio Grande?
9—How many reindeer are mentioned in "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?
10—Who wrote "It is Never Too Late to Mend"?
11—In what country would you be likely to see a shadoof?
15—A convoy is what?
17—What is first name of Melanie's husband in "Gone With the Wind"?
19—What is a badgerlike mammal?
20—Noteworthy incident is what?
22—Mistress (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED— BATH TUBS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Speaking of Potatoes*

By Le Pelley

I'm BEGINNING TO WORRY ABOUT ALL THOSE POTATOES WE PLANTED —
WHY WORRY
WELL.... 10 ROWS... 35 PLANTS IN A ROW — 3 POTATOES TO A PLANT — WHY, I FIGURE WE'LL HAVE NO LESS THAN 1,050 POTATOES !!!
MY MY...
NOT ONLY THAT... BUT INCLUDING POPPY'S GARDEN.. AND SUSIE'S, AND HYMIE'S, IT'LL RUN TO NEARLY 4000 !!
WE'LL BE JUST A COUPLE OF "MASHERS" !!
YES — AND WE'LL ALWAYS BE A PEELING...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It May Not Look It but I'm Being a Big Help!*

By Rodgers

This house cleaning is a busy time around our house!
Everybody does something—
Including me!
Just keeping out of the way may not seem like an important job.
But when I don't do it everybody tells me what a big help it would be!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sweets to the Sweet and—*

By The Hagers

Said Tom, "It's such a gloomy day! I wish that I could go away.
Point rationing is such a chore! I'd like to sell my grocery store."
"Sylvester Scaup must have been in." "How did you know?" I saw Tom grin.
"He stayed in here about an hour, And bought six jars of pickles,—sour."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lightning Finish in Africa

Those Fascist posters of prewar days, which used to show Tunis as a dagger pointed at Italy, are more accurate today than they were then. No one was pointing daggers at the totalitarian States when these pictures were being used by dictators to inflame their peoples with hate and contempt for the free world. Democratic leaders were in fact searching unrealistically for terms on which the free world and the slave might be brought to live side by side in the same world.

Now, with Tunis and Bizerte in the hands of United Nations forces, both these cities are, indeed, daggers pointed at the underside of Europe. It is doubtful if their loss by the Nazis can now be neutralized by a Nazi drive through Spain. It is doubtful that the Nazis can save more than a few of their troops who have now taken temporary refuge in the hills on Cap Bon. The battle for Africa is over. The battle for Europe is beginning.

There will be no Dunkirk for the Nazi forces. There is no navy to rescue them. Apparently there is no available air power, either, to give them an umbrella while they attempt to embark on the barges they are reported to have prepared along the shores of Cap Bon.

They are to know what the British Tommies felt on the beaches of France—the helplessness, but not the hope. And it is one of those ironies of war, mixed with poetic justice, that among the British troops closing in on the Nazis are many who went through the ordeal of Dunkirk.

The fall of Tunis—and especially that of Bizerte—came sooner than most military authorities seemed to expect. It was considered probable that Bizerte would withstand siege for some time. Statements both by Secretary Stimson and by General Alexander indicated that military leaders were prepared for a more protracted trial of strength.

The explanation for the quickly crumbling resistance of the Nazis may well lie in the concentration of air power that the United Nations were able to amass for the final battles. According to Royal Air Force statements, it was unprecedented. The Nazis have obviously lost their corner on precedents. The ending of the battle for Africa foretells that more of them will be broken by United Nations forces.

Propaganda—Loud or Soft?

A recent incident in the House of Commons, when the question of British propaganda in the United States was raised by one of the members, threw an illuminating ray on the actual facts in connection with this question.

It is not always very clearly understood by people outside the United States how it is that noisy and partisan statements are allowed unlimited freedom of utterance, without any attempt being made to curb them, or answer them back. There is no other country in the world where a similar condition of things could obtain. This may cause uneasiness abroad, as when one Member of Parliament proposed to "tell the Americans bluntly" the things that he thought would be good for them to know.

This is the very thing, as the Minister for Information pointed out, that would arouse suspicion that an attempt was being made to force a point of view upon the American people. Americans are less influenced by loud talk than listeners in other countries may be. Americans have gained the habit of discerning between what is mere sound and fury, and that which is really significant.

The propaganda of Dr. Goebbels fails in the United States for the reason that it aims at suggesting the kind of thing a certain vociferous section of the community is supposed to be calling for, such for instance as the liquidation of the British Empire. Such a suggestion, coming from such a source, would defeat its own ends. The effect of propaganda should be, and for the most part is, determined not so much by the arguments used, as by the source from which they emanate.

The British Ministry of Information has wisely refrained from harping on topics which must often have appeared very tempting, and has confined itself to presenting such information as may be unquestionably valuable to those who are determined to exercise their own judgment in reaching conclusions. This latter course is the only real antidote to propaganda that is intended to be both menacing and subversive in its effects.

The Lady Next Door reports that her husband is emphatically in favor of out-of-town Spring vacations — for husbands, about housecleaning time.

Charlie Forces a Raise

We don't pretend to know what Charlie McCarthy would say about the coal strike—something unexpected, no doubt. But he has just had an experience that all workers who are tempted to strike for bigger pay, or operators who are tempted to hold out for bigger profits, might study with benefit.

A guest on Charlie's radio program advised Charlie that Edgar Bergen should be paying him more money. Charlie was getting 75 cents a week. The guest offered to "work on Bergen"—on a 60 per cent commission basis—for a ten-dollar weekly pay check for Charlie.

It looked good. But not to Bergen. When the conference was over Charlie's agent had won a 25-cent increase, making his wages one dollar a week, or, deducting the agent's 60 per cent, just 40 cents!

That will be a lesson to Charlie. But why not to the rest of us? If wage rises were to get out of control—as well they might if some union leaders had their way—workers would soon find that prices were also out of control. The 60-40 arrangement that Charlie now knows all about might operate the same way on their incomes as on Charlie's—the small part coming their way and the big part going to pay for inflation.

Men and women work, in the last analysis, not for money but for what money will buy. They have little trouble seeing that Charlie is not as well off on a dollar week, minus the cost of getting it, as he was on a sound 75-cent basis. Now to see ourselves as we see Charlie.

You Can't Eat Complacency

Food Administrator Davis's arithmetic on recruiting 3,500,000 workers in the United States Crop Corps, to be supplemented by importation of 50,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Jamaicans, and 2,000 Bahamians, is the first tangible support we have seen for President Roosevelt's promise to the farmers—made in an aside during his talk to the miners—that "those crops will be harvested." There is some reassurance, too, in Mr. Davis's disclosure that farm machinery production quotas are being upped, and that manufacture of repair parts is to be augmented.

But what this amounts to is a little more basis for hope that the 1943 goals set by Agricultural Secretary Wickard will be met. And if these goals are themselves unrealistic, America and nations dependent upon it for food face shortages of an acuteness appreciated by few.

This is no time for complacency as the story of nearly every item of food indicates. Take milk. O. H. Brownlee, research economist at Iowa State College, has just compiled estimates of milk needed for armed services, lend-lease and domestic consumption. These add up to 140 billion pounds. With an estimated production of 118 billion pounds, the United States will be more than 20 billion pounds short. This will be true even if dairy farmers equal the all-time-record production of last year.

Present goals for agriculture are based simply on past performances, not upon current and foreseeable needs. America today should be finding ways to boost its general food production 20 or even 50 per cent, not merely one, two, or three per cent.

The problems should be attacked, for example, on farms where milk is still produced only so there will be cream for butter. It should be attacked wherever lack of uniformity in sanitary standards bars milk from a surplus area from entering an area of deficiency. What is being done to change over excess short-staple cotton production in the South to edibles, or to oils? What is being done to reduce surplus wheat production, or to boost meat production?

There is still too little evidence that Washington grasps the full seriousness of the food situation, or is willing to act with the vigor and imagination required.

The strawberry shortcake season is approaching, and the Man on the Eight Twenty serves notice that any tampering with ancient and honorable recipes on the ground that this is wartime will not be tolerated, on his part.

In some of the Northern war industry centers during the winter, they say the lady welders looked very funny wearing their mink coats to work over their slacks.

In Indiana a "tumultuous or offensive carriage" constitutes a breach of the peace. Probably that kind with steel tires and squeaky springs.

Our Readers Say—

What About Government Spending?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A banker gave the following illustration of what a billion dollars is: "If, at the time of the Christian era, someone had a billion dollars and spent a thousand dollars every day from then till now, he would still have enough money left in 1943 to keep on spending the same amount for another eight hundred years."

You refer in your editorials to balanced economy from the standpoint of what the private citizen spends. What about Government spending? You say if purchasing power is reduced to balance available goods, the danger of inflation will be cancelled. But that isn't what they taught us back in South Dakota. We used to believe if Uncle Sam gives out too many I. O. U.'s, the blowoff will come, no matter how much spaghetti there is at the store.

Even if it isn't apropos, for the duration, to talk about our billion-dollar-minded administration, a pretense that inflation has nothing to do with Federal assets and liabilities isn't on the up and up either. To say danger of inflation may be cancelled without a glance at the budget, is to deceive.

San Francisco — F. D. W.

Not in the History Books?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your Editorial Page article of some weeks ago on the failure of American histories to mention the American war with the Barbary pirates: I have in my possession John Howard Hinton's "History of The United States of America. 1826 to 1850."

I enclose you a detailed description of the the war with Algeria (Barbary Coast) taken from Hinton's works, which I trust will be of interest. — DOUGLAS LINDSEY

Brisbane, Australia

[Editor's Note—Mr. Lindsey enclosed a 2,000-word extract from the Hinton history, which was published in Great Britain, and not in America. It verified the material which a large number of American readers sent in during the weeks immediately following publication of Erwin D. Canham's article, "Not in the History Books!"]

Tax Racetrack Bets 100 Per Cent!

I note your editorial note addressed to Mr. Morgenthau, relative to the nearly two billion dollars wagered at the Jamaica racetrack. Why not tax this money 100 per cent? Why not put an amusement tax on the entrance fee of 100 per cent?

A general sales tax would be about the last straw. I am sure that there are millions just like us, whose income has risen very little if at all.

Apparently some people have money to throw away while our soldiers are giving their lives. Think what that money would mean translated into war bonds!

Caldwell, N. J. — (MRS.) RUTH B. SCHENK

Thunders of Silence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some years ago the people of Wisconsin wished to defeat Mr. La Follette. They did it with "thunders of silence." Newspapers, speakers, cut his name from all publicity, and it "killed" his power. I suggest "thunders of silence" against John L. Lewis. Publicity and notoriety are his food—take it away.

Chicago — (MRS.) NELLIE E. PLANCK

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Goose Step Becomes the Goose Gallop

Rural Horse-Sheds

With the disappearance of autos from our rural highways and byways, will the church horse-sheds still left standing come again unto their own? Shall I be able once more to sit in my grandfather's pew by the window and from that vantage point watch the horses in their sunny stalls impatiently waiting to be unhitched and headed toward home?

There would of course in the nearest stall of those rambling sheds be Waite Clark's pair of matched sorrels, swishing their fine long tails so high that they often hit the dashboard of his canopy-topped two-seater with the plaid robes carelessly thrown back over the tan cushions. A Sunday elegance making his equipage both distinctive and colorful.

* * *

Johnathan Webb's black pacer, restless and uncertain, hitched to the new high carriage with shining side-lamps. Eager to be off with young John and his bride with the long gold ear-rings.

Daniel Sharp's old gray Nance, steady as the Concord buggy that always brought him, along with his second wife and sister Jane, from the west section of the town known as Turkey Roost. A buffalo robe in winter and a gray and black shawl for spring and fall. Nance, the only horse in the sheds that gnawed at the gray old beams.

Far sprightlier Jennie Bacon's tall bay, a white star in her forehead and actually seeming to understand that the eligible deacon's daughter possessed the only wagon in town that had a tan top with fringe.

Each horse knowing his particular stall as well as his owner who had inherited it along with his house and lands. So much a part of his inheritance that no one thought of putting his team in another person's stall without a permit duly signed and sealed. Such a breach of etiquette was even more serious than getting seated in the wrong pew. For a horse-shed like a barn was property and dear to each farmer's heart.

When in summer the church windows were open and the elderly minister's sermon beyond my youthful scope, it was pleasant I thought to watch the row of horses, hear them stamping the flies off and shaking their Sunday-clean harness. Also, Deacon Booth's black and tan beagle would come waddling in from the woods to curl up contentedly under his master's long buckboard. Always the church horse-sheds were warm with life and particularly inviting to a city child brought up in narrow spaces.

* * *

True, from my seat in grandfather's pew I could not see the circus posters tightly plastered on the back of the sheds, but I knew they were there. Elephants, lions, tigers and a girl in yellow tights swinging gayly from one trapeze to another

To be roused from my horse-shed considerations by the little cabinet organ sounding forth exultantly some last hymn such as Coronation was to feel that the Sunday service had ended in triumph.

Some day, I thought, I shall drive in with a horse of my own, alight with the air of the girl on the flying trapeze and tie my pawing steed carefully under the waiting horse-sheds that time may have weathered but not destroyed. — HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Man With the Hoe

By Frank L. Perrin

Except in the hilly farming country of New England and the scanty fields reclaimed from the cut-over forest lands of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the man with the hoe is no longer a prime factor in the production of essential crops. Even in much of the South, where cotton claims precedence over corn and goobers, the hoe, and progressively, the mule, have yielded supremacy in the field to the tractor and the power-driven cultivator.

Since the day of the ox team, the grain cradle, the flail and the winnowing lot, there has been steady, and in recent years rapid progress in lightening and expediting the work of producing all farm crops. In somewhat more than a decade the adaptation of the internal-combustion engine to the practical uses of the farmer has changed the whole picture and has, fortunately, contributed valuably in solving what, this season, would otherwise have been a perplexing problem.

* * *

This fact seems to have been overlooked by many who are, even now, deeply and perhaps unnecessarily concerned because the American farmer is a vital factor in and chief contributor to the great task of supplying the people of our own and associated countries with foodstuffs. Those who know the farmer best are confident that he will rise to and accept his responsibilities without demanding any special consideration at the hands of any board of arbitration and conciliation, and without allying himself with any branch of a labor union.

Even those of the younger generation of American farmers have graduated from a school in which no rewards of merit or consolation prizes have been offered to stimulate extraordinary effort or to prevail upon them to do a job that must be done. They have accepted the hazards of flood, drought, wind, and speculative greed, always with an abiding faith that failure, if failure came, could be endured. That, as we know, is the hard way. No substantial subsidies. No insurance against loss. The picturesque granary of plenty has been, to them, a picture only.

Across and up and down the great wheat and corn belts of the country today there is everywhere a tremendous awakening to seasonal activity. The warmer sun and winds of May have released and dried the fields and made them ready for harrow and seeder. The sight is a heartening and reassuring one, despite dire forebodings. There is no thought of failure because of the lack of farm laborers. The big boys, it is true, have gone away to war. But those left behind are capable of carrying on. Farm boys in their teens, as well as their sisters, can, if necessary, manage a tractor or a planter or a seeder. They are not helpless in an emergency.

* * *

There has been a suggestion that much of the modern equipment on farms is in disorder and in need of repairs and new parts. In many cases this may be true. But it is too frequently the case that farmers, prosperous and careless alike, are prone to discard farm machines and implements under the persuasion of dealers and salesmen who are always ready to offer them something new, with attractive gadgets and declared superiority in operation. Farmyards and fence corners have yielded millions of tons of scrap iron and steel in the recent drives.

There might wisely and conveniently be arranged, in most farm areas, a system of exchange which would provide for the sharing among neighbors of both manpower and machines. Arrangements should be seasonal, with the understanding that the end sought is a common one, in which no individual's rights are paramount to those of any other. This would insure, after planting, the necessary cultivation of crops and their ultimate harvesting, preparation for marketing, and transportation. This would be going back, at least figuratively, to the old days of barn-raising, stump-pulling, grain-cradling, and barn-floor threshing. It worked to the satisfaction and measurable prosperity of all concerned a generation or more ago, and there is every reason that it will still work helpfully, even in these days of individual efficiency and independence.

* * *

Deponent, it may be said assuringly—if indeed assurance is needed—does not speak without some actual knowledge and experience concerning this important matter. The American farmer, down through the years, has pioneered and hewn his way onward and forward. He is not the careless beneficiary of the producers of auto-motive farm machines. It is he who, by thrift and untiring industry, has made the development and utilization of those machines practicable and possible. His opportunity now is to prove his dominion and mastery over them, that he and they may contribute fully and seasonably to the present need.

The Wide Horizon

Draft Board Problems

By a Government Appeal Agent

Today's greatest problem for those patriotic citizens serving on the boards of the selective service systems are the evident plans to draft married men with children. The uncertainty of the future among young married couples is undermining the morale of family life and causing untold anxiety.

The House Military Affairs Committee, in conference with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, has concurred in the opinion of many draft boards and appeal agents that a million men are now deferred from draft without justification. It is also admitted that 150,000 men of draft age are to be found on Government pay rolls in Washington. Many young husbands and fathers resent the fact that strong young single men are getting paid $10, $15, or $20 per day and remaining at home.

There are hundreds of young men who enlisted in the Army Air Corps Reserves to take Civilian Pilot Training who have completed their first and secondary courses and are now impatiently awaiting the cross-country training to finish their courses and make them available for active duty. It is hard to understand why these young men, who gave up good jobs and have trained for months without pay, should be in this position. [Editor's note—A bill to pay them is now pending in Congress.] It is said that the Army "brass hats" look down their noses at any pilot who has been civilian trained. Yet these lads entered what they considered was Government service in good faith, after securing release from their draft boards.

* * *

The problem of occupational deferment still harasses members of draft boards, although some relief has been found in the less stringent rules regarding needed help on the farms. It is admitted that many boys from the farms have been inducted into the Army whose services at home would have been more valuable to their country. This is the thing that cannot be understood by fathers and mothers of these boys when they see groups of able-bodied youth hanging about the pool rooms when they go to town.

There are many who feel that the breaking up of American homes could be avoided if employers in defense plants and other industries would make an honest effort to fill the places of employees of draft age by women or older men. It is true that a considerable effort to do this has been made in some parts of the country but it also true that a large number of men between the ages of 18 and 30, single, in good health, and with no dependents, who should be drafted, are being deferred to work in shops and factories.

The plea presented to appeal agents by employers is that production must not be disturbed in its effort to meet required schedules. It is known to these draft boards that there are large numbers of men who could be replaced by women or nondraftable men. These could be trained within a few weeks or months to take the others' places.

* * *

Many of us serving on the draft boards or as appeal agents appreciate the difficulties of the situation and know they are not easily solved. But family relationships, it seems to us, should be maintained as long as it is possible to do so in order that children may have the benefit of a father's care and training.

Juvenile crime is greatly on the increase all over the United States. Small towns, where law and order ruled in the past, are often running wide open. Children are frequently left to "run wild" because fathers are drafted and mothers seek employment at high wages. Truant officers are working over-time to round up youngsters absent from school. In the circumstances, is it right to draft fathers with children till other sources are exhausted? All of our perils and problems are not found on the far-flung battle lines. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we dare not relax on the home front.

Mirror of World Opinion

'I Do Not Recognize Any Enemy'

I do not recognize any enemy which is human, for no human being can be my enemy. Whoever he is, whatever color he is, however mistaken he may be in what he believes, he is my friend, not my enemy, for he is no different from myself. My quarrel is not with *him*, but with that in him which I seek to destroy in myself first.—A Letter from Marcus in "The Human Comedy," by WILLIAM SAROYAN, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Interpreting Interpreters

There is more ado to interpret interpretations than to interpret the things, and more books upon books than upon all other subjects; we do nothing but comment upon one another.—MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE (1532-1592).

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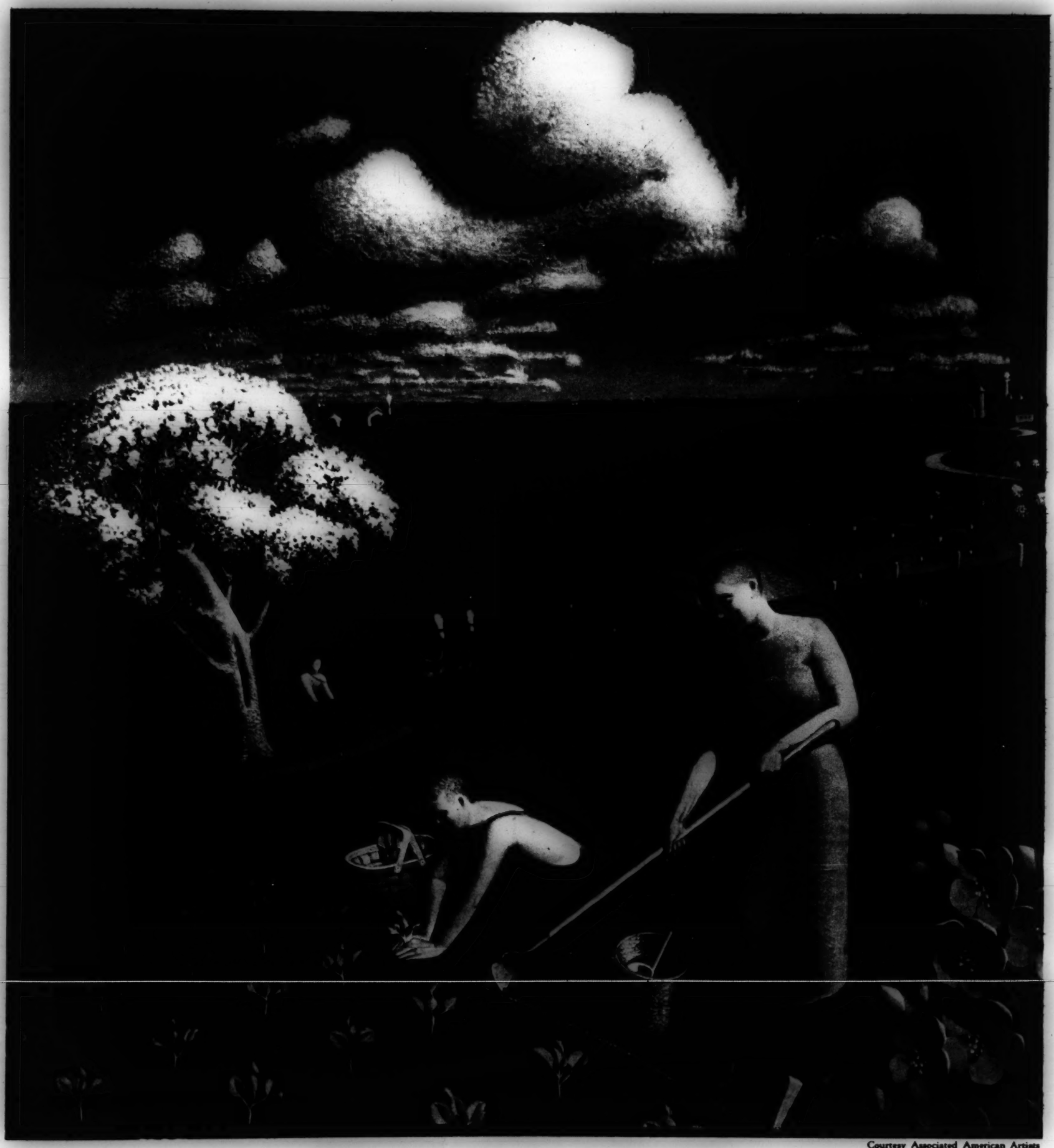
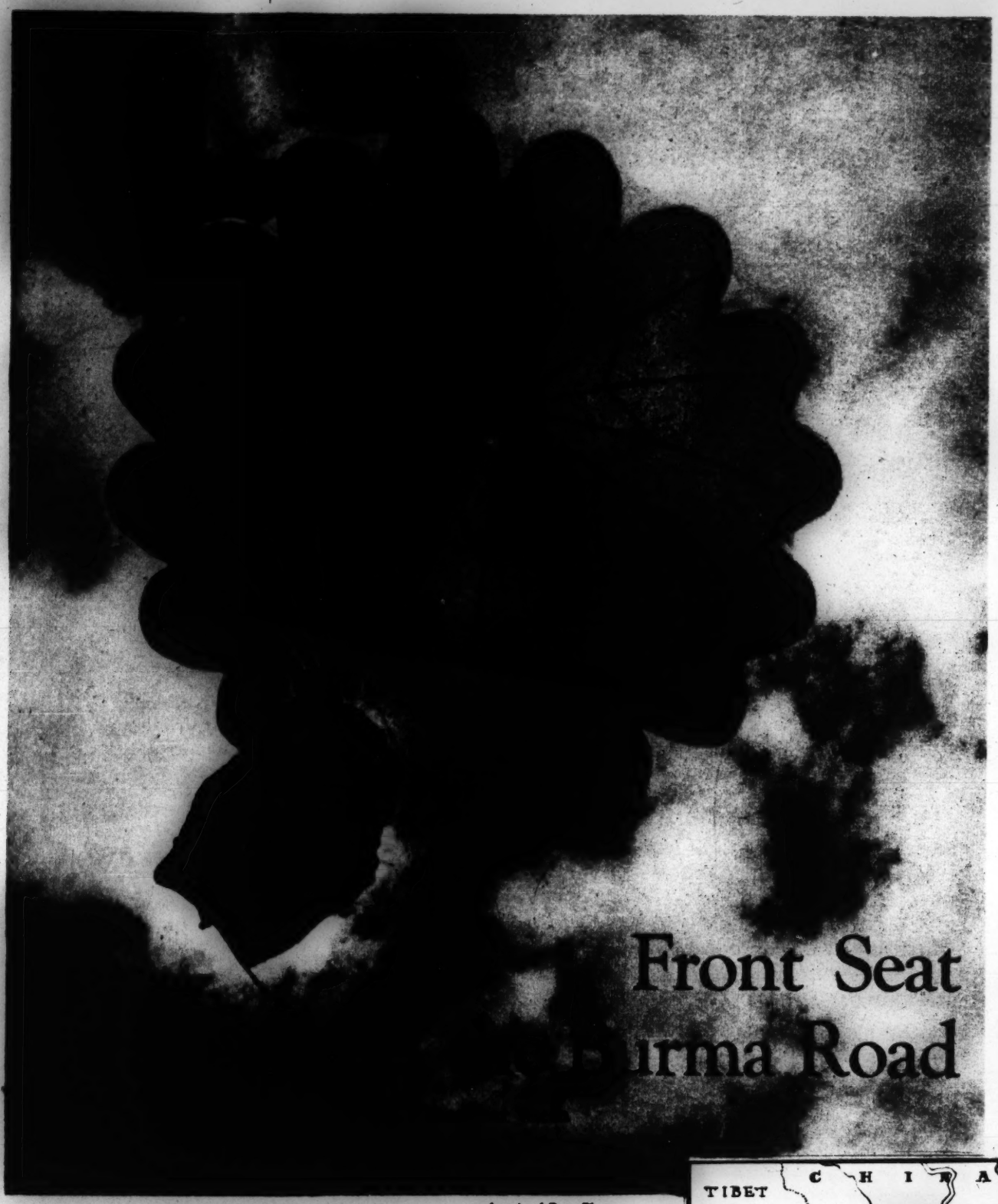


Courtesy Associated American Artists

SPRING IN THE COUNTRY *by* GRANT WOOD

". . . A homely lovable nation, worth any sacrifice for its preservation"

Front Seat on the Burma Road - - - - - - - *By Guenther Stein* - - - - - - - **Page Two**



Front Seat on Burma Road

Associated Press Photo

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAGA HILL COUNTRY

This Parachute From an Army Transport Plane Floats a Bale of Supplies for Naga Natives and Members of an Isolated United States Army Outpost in the Rugged Border Country Between India and Upper Burma

ONE YEAR AFTER the Japanese conquest in Burma, the Yunnan-Burma highway still remains more or less intact. But its functions have changed completely and only about two thirds of it are now in Chinese hands. Starting from Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, one can still travel considerably more than 400 miles on the famous winding mountain road without encountering a single Japanese. Traffic is relatively light, and carts, pack animals, and carrying coolies—which formerly had to get out of the way of the endless stream of motor trucks filled with American and British goods in one direction and with Chinese minerals, wood, oil, silk, bristles, etc., for the United Nations in the other—can now move freely at whatever slow speed they want. The few remaining trucks and many of the carts, pack animals, and coolies are carrying supplies for the Chinese forces on guard against the Japanese along the Salween River, but local commercial traffic between the newly developed areas along the road and the hinterland is greatly benefiting from the absence of international trucks.

Beyond Paoshan, the last fairly big Chinese town on the way to Burma—once one of the liveliest centers on the highway and now partly destroyed by Japanese air bombardments—there is only a short journey to the deep-cut Salween River, across which the Chinese and Japanese are facing each other. Civilian life in the sparsely populated area has been more or less driven into the hills and mountains, for even the primitive tribes people of those areas are hostile to the Japanese and co-operative in harassing them, together with the Chinese.

The road is empty in the daytime, because the Japanese, holding both the local guerrillas and the American air force in high respect, are restricting the movement of their few supply trucks to the night. The road, while kept in good repair on the Chinese side, shows many signs of destruction and no more than superficial mending on the Japanese side. American reconnaissance planes, fighters and bombers, mostly unopposed by the enemy, are often busy over those last odd 250 miles.

The highway terminus, Lashio, inside the Burma border—the famous Wild West town of the days of dense international traffic—is one of their regular goals. Most of Lashio's buildings are destroyed, and the Japanese supply dumps in the ruins of the deserted town are never safe from attack, nor is there one single mile in the 360 miles of railroad from Lashio to the big seaport of Rangoon which Allied planes cannot and do not visit from their numerous bases in China and India. Bridges and marshaling yards, stations and towns along the railroad and especially the port installations are steadily being bombed. It is in this way, by the dropping of thousands of tons of bombs, that the United States and Britain are at present delivering the goods for China over the Burma-Yunnan route.

There is no illusion any more, either in China or in India, that it may take a long time until the ordinary supply of goods, via the Burma-Yunnan highway, can be resumed. The prerequisite for the opening of the road is the recapture of Rangoon, and that requires absolute Allied naval and air superiority in the Gulf of Bengal, without which one or several large-scale landings near Rangoon cannot be undertaken, for if there has ever been any doubt whether a mere landwise attack in Burma from India along the coastal strip on the Gulf of Bengal, and through the mountainous jungles south of Assam, might not be feasible, the fighting between British-Indian and Japanese troops in those areas since last fall has proved clearly that such land operations are useless for any more than supporting action to a large sea-borne invasion army.

The same is true of land action from the Chinese side. All those three lines of land approach to Burma will certainly be of great importance when the time for a large Allied counteroffensive comes. Those fronts on the coastal strip of Burma, variously known as the Arakan or Mayu fronts, on the wide arch of the Burma-Assam border and on the Salween River in China, are already tying up more than one half of all the Japanese troops in Burma, and further Allied air and land reinforcements in that sector will keep more and more Japanese busy. But the enemy is already anticipating this development and bringing himself fresh forces into Burma, using the favorable lines of communications, via French Indo-China, Thailand, and Malaya, which allow for even greater reinforcements and large quantities of current supplies.

The vital need for vast Allied naval and air forces strong enough to launch a frontal attack near Rangoon and elsewhere in the Gulf of Bengal can, therefore, not be obviated, and it is now generally realized that their availability depends entirly upon devolpments in Europe. The reconquest of Burma, for which preparations are going on everywhere, is not to be regarded as the opening phase of the Allied counteroffensive against Japan but as the semifinal in a tremendous effort for the complete destruction of her navy, air force, and army. This realization has gradually taken the place of earlier, vaguely optimistic predictions about the relative easiness of recapturing a vast country which the enemy conquered with a mere four divisions, yet at a time when it was infinitely less well defended than it is now.

Meanwhile, the military situation on the Burma Road itself is relatively quiet. The total Japanese forces in the area from Lashio to the Salween River front number little more than one division to one and a half divisions but are fairly well equipped. They have been somewhat more active recently, attempting to cross the river north of the Burma Road, where they face Chinese positions along a line of almost 100 miles. The Japanese may have expected the Chinese not to be watchful and thus to gain an easy success, for the forces they employed in each attempt were small and they were repulsed every time without much difficulty. Whatever the emey's further intentions may be, his present strength on the front makes it unlikely that he will try to cross the river against stiff Chinese resistance, and even more unlikely that he may plan to drive along the odd 400 miles of the Burma-Yunnan highway to Kunming. Nor is there any reason to anticipate a direct Japanese attack on Kunming from the border between Yunnan and the Burmese Shan states far to the south of the city on the Burma Road, where four poor Siamese "puppet" divisions, interspersed with a few Japanese troops, have long been fighting occasional skirmishes with Chinese troops in extraordinarily difficult mountainous, trackless terrain. Moreover, the rainy season is due to begin within a few weeks, and it will last until fall.

Experience during this war has proved that nothing should be regarded as impossible for the enemy to do, and Japanese activity during the monsoon should therefore not be ruled out entirely, but the heavy downpours which made it most difficult even in normal times to keep the Burma-Yunnan highway open or even to use tracks with mules, brought the Japanese to a standstill last year, and there is no reason why they should choose such conditions to attempt a large-scale campaign after having missed six months of good, dry weather, although they were all the time able to bring up plenty of troops

(Continued on page 13)

Short Shifters: Manpower Answer

By Everett M. Smith

CLERK BY DAY

GRINDER BY NIGHT

BANKERS ON A LONG SHIFT

WAR WORKERS ON SHORT SHIFT

STATIONER IN DAYLIGHT

PERSONNEL MANAGER AT NIGHT

POWER DRILLER BY DAY

MOTHER AND COOK AT NIGHT

Wide World

BANKERS BY DAY; war workers by night. Shedding business clothes, donning overalls, and pitching in to speed the day of victory, thousands of businessmen, lawyers, merchants, and clerks are now working at two jobs a day. They are helping solve what most people have come to recognize as the home front's most acute problem—the manpower shortage.

All over the country, these "white-collar" men—and many women, too—are doubling up, continuing their own professions during the day while at the same time doing their bit to turn out war tools at night. And industry is beginning to show a real interest in them. It takes only two trained "short shifters" to equal one full-time worker.

When a New England war-production plant advertised the other day for part-time workers to man the "short shift," it was swamped with applicants. Thousands stood in line for hours to be interviewed.

Schoolteachers, salesmen, barbers, ministers, letter carriers, taxi drivers—all were ready, and eager, to take their places on the production lines as "short shifters" for a few hours each evening after finishing their customary day's labors.

* * *

Here were indications of a vast untapped reservoir of available manpower which many industrialists hardly had suspected of existing. And here, as most of those in line expressed themselves, was an opportunity for them to contribute directly to the war effort, get paid for it, and, at the same time, be able to report fresh the next morning for their own daytime jobs.

While most of the "short shifters" find their new work radically different from their usual occupations, a few go directly from one "white-collar" job to another. Stephenson Mason, of Woonsocket, R. I., is a case in point. Daytimes, he operates a local stationery store, sells fountain pens, office supplies, and greeting cards. At night, as Personnel Manager of the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company, he hires more "short shifters."

Others, however, completely set aside their behind-the-desk jobs of juggling figures in a bank, and, equipped with protective masks, cut up slabs of insulating material. That's how Bankers Stanley L. Brown and Alton W. Maybry, of Cambridge, Mass., pick up an extra dollar an hour for four hours, three nights a week.

Then, there's Armand H. Demers, also of Woonsocket, R. I., who clerks all day at one of the largest Franco-American fraternal organizations in the country. At night, he operates a surface grinder in a local war plant. "My wife," he says, "will have to tend our Victory Garden this year. I won't have the time." He works from 5:30 to 11 each night, and likes it.

* * *

In the same plant, William Dion runs a milling machine each night. In fact, he works a full shift, quitting at 3:30 a. m. Then he opens his barber shop at 10 o'clock next morning. "Yes," he says, "I put in a straight 105 hours a week, and I'm feeling great."

Results are reported to be amazing. For eight hours a day, John Doe and thousands of his counterparts work at their office desks, or tend store, or deliver mail. Then, instead of sitting around the house after dinner and listening to the radio, or possibly slipping out to the movies now and then, they each put in four or five hours of profitable work toward the task of gaining the victory.

Generally, throughout the country, the "short shifters" have shown a remarkable spirit and loyalty to their jobs. Absenteeism among the part-time workers is reported to be far less than among full-timers.

One of the busiest of "short shifters" is Angus J. Kennedy, Rhode Island State Representative, who works a full night shift, finishing at 3:35 in the morning. By 4:15, he's home and abed. Four hours later, he opens his variety store, where he sells newspapers, sodas, and candy.

At 11:30 a. m., he leaves for Providence to attend to his duties in the State House, leaving his wife or a clerk in the store. Late in the afternoon, he returns to Woonsocket, changes his clothes, eats, and goes back to the Taft-Pierce plant.

Asked what he did with his spare time, he smiled. "Believe it or not, I write life insurance, and I do pretty well at it. No, I'm not tired," he added. "Feeling swell, in fact."

Not all the "short shifters" make such a radical change from their daytime to night-time occupations. Gilbert Jacques, for instance, who works as a garage mechanic for a local utility company during the day and operates a lathe for four hours each night. He likes the extra 45 cents an hour, and is comfortable in the feeling that he's doing his bit to speed the victory.

"The results in this plant are most gratifying," said Walter E. Rogers, Assistant Secretary at the Taft-Pierce plant, which has taken on a large crew of "short shifters." Altogether, this plant now realizes 1,000 additional man hours a week from the new program. "If we had the machinery available, we could put 200 more men right to work," said Mr. Rogers. "We have a waiting list of more than 50 right now."

All over the country it has been the same. In a Middle Western city, merchants are knocking off in the afternoon, turning their stores over to their wives, and working at a local machine shop each evening. A probate judge and his secretary leave court each afternoon to join the evening shift at a war plant.

In an Eastern city, members of the State Bar Association are continuing to serve their clients the best part of the day, quitting early, and putting in a night shift at the local arsenal and the Navy Yard. One judge, recognizing this patriotic wartime effort, even arranged to call their court cases early so that these two-job lawyers might finish in time to join the "short shift."

On the West Coast, salesmen, printers, bank clerks, and garage mechanics are doubling up and working part time in aircraft factories and busy shipyards.

Many of these "short shifters" have had previous experience in industry. Some have operated home workshops as hobbies. Still others have had little or no industrial experience. For the latter, several war plants have set up short training programs, and simplified and broken down operations so that they can now take on wholly "green" workers and speedily teach them to turn out production jobs.

* * *

Many workers, and employers, too, doubtless have been motivated by the thought expressed so forcefully by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

"It is the duty of every citizen," he said, "to examine into his own life and his own community and see whether production in industry and on the farm cannot be increased enormously in efficiency. I am well aware of the difficulties in getting machinery and employees which our farmers and manufacturers are now experiencing, but I am convinced that with the initiative, resourcefulness, and willingness to sacrifice of the American people, these problems can be solved without crippling their armed forces."

War Manpower and U. S. Employment Service officials report that they are receiving a constantly increasing number of inquiries from people who work during the day at nonmanual occupations, and who wish to supplement this with a little extra work in direct war production.

Using the part-time labors of "white-collar" workers is not an entirely new plan. It has been successful for some time in England, and it has proved practical in many plants in the United States. But,

(Continued on page 15)

Whence the Dance in Latin America?

By Nicolas Slon[illegible]

NO OTHER PART of the glob[illegible] such a variety of dance [illegible] forms as Latin America. [illegible]y few of these have reached the outsid[illegible] world, often in a distorted manner, which emphasized the exotic and the barbaric. Tango from Argentina, Maxixe from Brazil, Rumba from Cuba, have at various times invaded Europe and America, but the more gentle and the less spectacular dances—the polished Pasillo, the nostalgic Modinha, the poetic Yaravi, the lively Zamacueca—are unknown. For Latin America has its classical and romantic, as well as modern, dances.

The racial sources of Latin-American dances are threefold: the Indian, the Negro, and the Iberian, that is, Spanish or Portuguese. The latter category has preserved its European characteristics, the dual time-signature of 3-4 and 6-8, which results in cross-accents, and the steady flowing movement. The Indian dances are, as a rule, slow and contemplative. Latin-American dances of African derivation were imported by the slaves in former centuries, and are distinguished with incisive, irregular rhythms. There are, of course, no clear-cut demarcation lines between these three aboriginal strains. Under the influence of Spanish music, the Indian tunes, based on the pentatonic scale, usually in a minor mode, are extended to a full minor scale, and harmonized in a European manner. Or else, a Spanish dance, acclimatized in the New World surroundings, acquires a new lilt and accent. The Negro musicians of Haiti call themselves Latin Africans, for indeed the Latin melodies of Haiti are punctuated by Negro rhythms to create a new and original dance music.

♩ ♩ ♩

Often a European dance is transformed in Latin America into something quite dissimilar to the original, and is then exported back to Europe as an exotic New World product. It is, for instance, possible to trace the Cuban Habanera to the English Country Dance. When it was danced at the court of Louis XVI of France, Country Dance was called, through erroneous linguistic adaptation, Contredanse. In Spain it became known as Contradanza. About 1800, the Spanish Contradanza was imported into Cuba, where the name was abbreviated to Danza. Later, the Cuban Danza was specifically designated as Danza Habanera, that is, a Dance from Havana. Finally, the name Danza was dropped, and only the adjective of origin, Habanera, remained, and as such, it is known to the musical world. In the course of these migrations, there has remained nothing of the old Contredanse in the languid Habanera; yet the chronology of dance origins clearly establishes this lineage. Incidentally, the famous Habanera from the opera "Carmen" was not composed by Bizet, but was taken by him from a "chanson havanaise" by the Spanish composer, Yradier, who was also the author of the famous "Paloma."

Closely connected with the Habanera is the Argentine Tango. It possesses the same swinging rhythm, in two-four time, and was in all probability adapted from the Habanera early in the nineteenth century. During the Spanish-American War, the Tango was known as the Habanera del Cafe, which indicates its origins in the sidewalk cafes of Buenos Aires. The Webster dictionary traces the word Tango through an obsolete Spanish verb, *tangir*, to play an instrument, to the Latin *tanguere*, to touch. This derivation is quite fantastic. Much more plausible is the theory that the word originated as the imitation of the double drum beat, tan-go. Many other native dance names are sound imitations, but some few have a definite meaning and ascertainable history. The Peruvian dance Marinera, for instance. It was formerly known as Cueca Chilena, or simply Chilena, but during Peru's war with Chile, the unpopular name was changed to Marinera in honor of the Peruvian Navy, "because the graceful rocking of a ship recalls the even gait of the movements of the dance."

Sometimes a dance is named after a favorite national Saint, as the Ecuadorean

Drawn from map by Nicolas Slonimsky

LA MARINERA

Peruvian Native Dance Named in Honor of the Peruvian Navy

From a Painting by Francisco Gonzales Gamarra

EL TAMBORITO, NATIONAL DANCE OF PANAMA

The Dance and the Song Are But Natural Expressions of the Latin-American Spirit

dance, Sanjuanito, after St. John. Or else [illegible] expresses a mood, as the Triste of Bolivia and Argentina. Occasionally a dance commemorates an historical event, as the Argentinian Triunfo, or triumph, originated after the repulse of the British invasion of the Rio de La Plata. The names of the other songs and dances are fairly easy to interpret. Thus, Vidalita is a term of endearment, meaning "little life." Tonada means something that is intoned. Pasillo, the popular dance of Colombia and Venezuela, means a small, narrow passage. The Brazilian Modinha is the diminutive of Moda, a Portuguese ballad. Incidentally, the rhythm and the melodic inflection of the Modinha bear an astonishingly close resemblance to Russian and Gipsy songs, so much so that European musicians visiting Brazil refuse to believe that they are not hearing genuine Russian folk songs. However, there is no connection, and the similarity between Russian and Brazilian music is nothing more than a remarkable coincidence.

♩ ♩ ♩

The modern dances of Europe and America acclimatized in Latin America differ greatly from their prototypes. The Paraguayan Polka is not the kind we are accustomed to associate with the name. The Waltz is likely to acquire a cross-accent, which brings it closer to Pasillo. In fact, Pasillo is known in Colombia as Colombian Waltz. In Central America, the Waltz is defined as Vals Tropical, to distinguish it from the European form. The Marcha, as performed by military bands in Latin America, is more aggressive in rhythm and accent than the European military march. Grotesque results are sometimes obtained, when a modern dance form is combined with a native melodic pattern, as in the Inca Foxtrot of Ecuador, wherein the somber Inca melodies are presented in the incongruous dress of a modern ballroom.

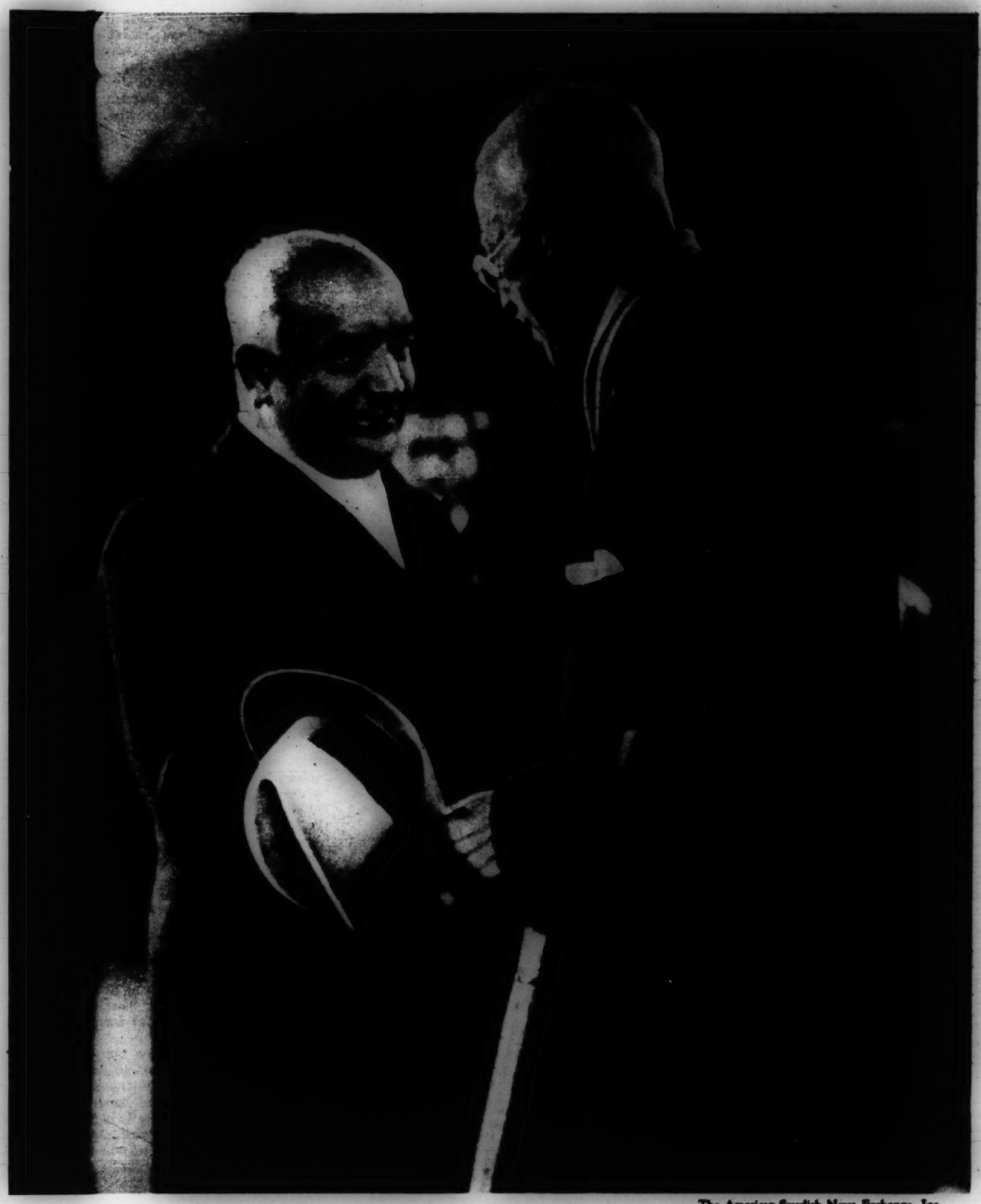
Sometimes a composer succeeds in launching a new dance form, which corresponds to the national pattern of a nation. Thus, José Asunción Flores, a Paraguayan musician, who is now attaché at Paraguay's Legation in Buenos Aires, dissatisfied with the direction of Paraguayan popular music, which consisted in imitating European forms, has created a new type of dance music, which he called Guarania, after the Guarani Indians. The new type has taken root, and may now be considered a truly national form.

Villa-Lobos has expanded the Brazilian dance, Chôros, to a music form so broad that it varies from a simple serenade for the guitar to a huge orchestral or choral work. Carlos Chavez of Mexico recreates national forms of native dances into symphonic forms. Guillermo Uribe-Holguin in Colombia, Andres Sas of Peru, Humberto Allende of Chile, Luis Gianneo of Argentina, Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez and Camargo Guarnieri of Brazil, Eduardo Fabini of Uruguay, Luis A. Delgadillo of Nicaragua, and others, have, in their various individual manners, contributed to the preservation and creative interpretation of national dance forms. As to the

(Continued on page 14)

The Home Front in Sweden

By Ragnar Lund



The American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

KING GUSTAV V OF SWEDEN AND PRIME MINISTER PER ALBIN HANSSON

VISITORS TO SWEDEN since the outbreak of the present war express surprise at the public unity as regards national policy and the readiness of the people to bear sacrifices for their country's liberty and independence. Some Swedes, too, are surprised at this unity and stability.

There are many factors—external and internal—which influence the stability of the home front. This stability depends largely on fundamental elements in the national character and temperament—terms which are hard to explain and to understand, but which are real and vital. There may also be external factors of a linguistic or geographical character which even the strongest feelings cannot influence.

At all times, and particularly during the present war and the years immediately preceding it, frontier questions have had a vital influence on the domestic and foreign policy of many countries. They have caused strained relations between neighbors and have had subtle reactions upon the shaping of an internal policy. In this respect Sweden is fortunate. Its territory has natural boundaries which have won historic definition. The frontier has remained the same for centuries. There are no boundary disputes to cause tension in relations with neighbors.

The Swedish people have inhabited this territory for thousands of years and are much more homogenous than the populations of many other countries. Such minor groups from other nations as have entered the country have generally been quickly assimilated. There are therefore no national minorities who feel alien in Sweden and "long for home." No internal divisions can be worked up in Sweden on such grounds. The home front in Sweden is a purely Swedish front.

Furthermore, the Swedish language has a uniform character. There are several dialects, but the dialect variations never tend to become linguistic differences. With the exception of the frontier districts in the farthest north, Sweden has one language, one national literature. Today, the national spirit of Sweden is deriving strength from Sweden's national literature more than ever before. The Swedish people are realizing more and more that their language and literature are among the most important means of maintaining and preserving their national existence.

The fight for liberty runs like a thread through Sweden's history—external and internal liberty, liberty founded on justice. The Swedish way of life is synonymous with freedom within the law. "*Land skall med lag byggas.*" (The land shall be ruled by law.) That is what the oldest laws of the thirteenth century declare, and it is still a norm in Sweden. It has been expressed with remarkable clarity in one of the most ancient provincial laws which reads:

"The Law is made for the guidance of all, rich and poor, and to define right and wrong. The Law shall be observed and respected, protect the poor, maintain peace for the peacable, and awe and chastise the violent. The Law shall honor the upright and wise and rebuke the evil and foolish. Were all men upright, no Law would be needful. The land shall be ruled by Law and not by violence; that country shall prosper where Law prevails."

STREETCAR CONDUCTOR IN STOCKHOLM

The Swedish people have always been ready to take up arms in defense of their liberty. They have never submitted to the oppression of either foreign or native overlords. They have always striven to be their own masters, and so self-government in Sweden has a long history behind it. It was practiced by free men at the village council, contained in the meetings of the parishes, and was finally given its national form in the *Riksdag*, or National Parliament, which celebrated its 500th anniversary a few years ago. In the last few decades, self-government in Sweden has assumed a form which is particularly characteristic of the country. This is mainly due to such popular expressions as the labor movement, the temperance movement, the adult educational movement, the agrarian movement, the cooperative movement, as well as many religious movements. These play perhaps a greater part in shaping public opinion in Sweden than in any other country, and are in actual fact the backbone of the present democratic community.

To the internal liberties of a country belongs the individual's right of freely voicing his opinion about public affairs at meetings and in the press. "It is a good country where one is allowed to say that the Government is bad," a Swedish statesman once declared. In this respect Sweden has certainly reached a high standard. The press makes eager use of its right to criticize unhindered, although it generally does so with a strong sense of responsibility. It is significant that public opinion in Sweden has been very uneasy about the slight restriction on the freedom of action of the press which has been imposed for reasons of foreign policy.

In Sweden many injustices have been erased in recent decades, and particularly since 1930, through far-reaching social reforms. This social policy has not been without moral consequences of profound importance to Sweden's present unity. It would be interesting to sketch the development of the new Swedish social policy and show how it is helping the poor and backward, and how Sweden thereby gradually is becoming a "*folkhem*"—a home for all the country's inhabitants. But it may be sufficient to emphasize the fact that this process has created an entirely different atmosphere in Sweden compared with what existed during the last war.

The distribution of supplies, for instance. Plans were made before the war—as far as plans could be made—and after the outbreak of hostilities machinery was rapidly established whereby Government commissions took charge of the supply and distribution of commodities. The lessons of the last war have been heeded, and mistakes avoided. The institution of price control has prevented profiteering. Government institutions, particularly the Information Board, in co-operation with

(Continued on page 13)

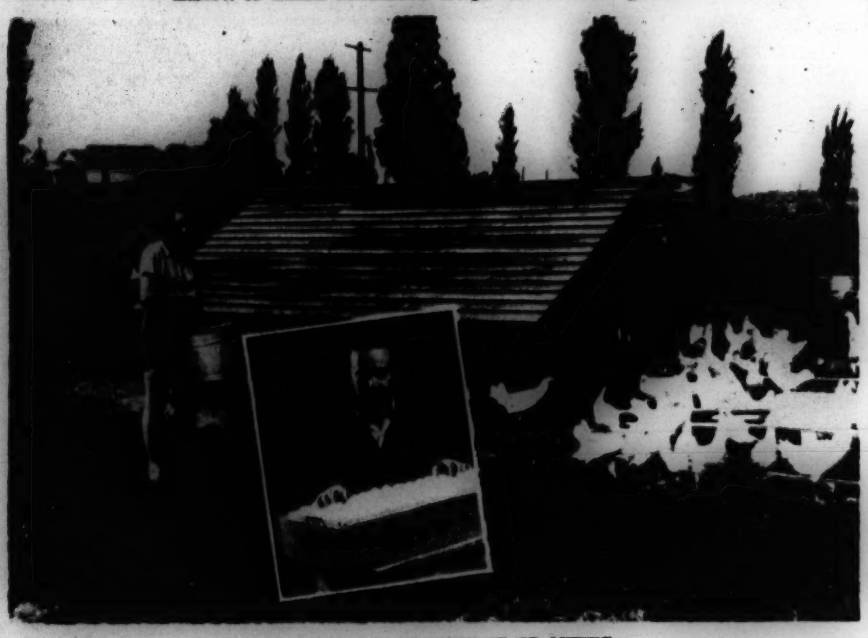
The Jew With a Hoe

By William H. Stringer

Courtesy Jewish Agricultural Society

FROM MERCHANT TO FARMER

Once a Prosperous Merchant in Vienna, This Refugee Was Introduced to American Labor as a Plumber's Helper and Now Owns His Own Farm in Up-State New York. Insert: A Small Milkmaid Helps the War Program



A BATCH OF CHICKENS IS NEWS

This Farmer Gave Up Journalism for Poultry and Tests Eggs for Fertility Before Putting Them Into an Electric Incubator, While the Teen-Age Girl Finds Pleasure in Feeding the Snow-White Birds

CITY BRICKS TO COUNTRY SOIL

A Former New York Builder Chose Connecticut for His Farm Home, and His Wife Is Proud of the Fruits and Vegetables Canned Fresh From Her Own Garden

AT A MOMENT when farm labor shortages are threatening food supplies, one American racial group has been steadily adding recruits to the R. F. D. route: namely, the Jews.

Not all the pictures of Jewish farmers driving tractors or Jewish milkmaids carrying foaming pails to the springhouse are taken in Palestine today. The surprising, unpublicized, almost unbelievable fact is that the Jewish farm population in the United States has been growing quietly and perseveringly, doubling and reboubling in size, since the turn of the century.

A radio quizmaster would lose few dollars on the question: "How many Jewish farmers are there in the United States?" Most persons would hazard a few hundred or a few thousand. But actually, out of America's 4,000,000 Jews an estimated 100,000 are raising chickens, dairying or generally "farming it" on approximately 1,500,000 acres scattered through almost every state of the Union.

Many of these farmers are recognized specialists in their particular sphere of agriculture. One operates the largest mushroom-growing plant in New York State. Another is one of the largest cattle-growers in Kentucky. A Connecticut poultry raiser has been awarded 39 medals, cups and international trophies for his cackling produce. Jews have become crop reporters, renowned farm economists, plant pathologists.

Such is the "return to the soil" registered by a race proverbially inclined to city living. Such is the sociologically important development which has occurred while the normal American trend was from farm to city.

The Silver Shirtists and anti-Semites may not care to hear this news, for it destroys their demagogic argument that the Jews cannot be a fundamental producer; that he will not merge with American folkways. But for the Jews themselves it means new release from a few preferred, overstaffed professions. It means new escape from crowded metropolitan living; new opportunity for a broader, wider outlook. It means synthesis with a fundamental stream of American life.

A new element has entered the picture since 1937—refugees expelled from Germany and fleeing from Poland, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France. In the last two years approximately one third of those who knocked at the door of the Jewish Agricultural Society, chief source of assistance for those Jews who wish to try their hand at farming, were refugees.

Four thousand refugee lawyers, engineers, small tradesmen, bankers, store clerks—yes, and a few farmers—have found haven and home on American farm land. Some were fresh arrivals from overseas. Others had floundered in New York or other big cities for a year or so, unable to get their American bearings. A little right guidance in purchasing acreage, a loan here and there to finance the first years, training provided by a special Jewish farm school, and the refugee has in many instances become a productive member of America's agricultural fraternity.

The stories you hear at the Jewish Agricultural Society, in whose conference rooms hopeful hundreds have sought help toward their promised land, are heartening examples of how oppressed and harassed men can be rehabilitated and restored in a new environment.

Siegfried Levy, for instance, arrived in the United States in 1938 with ten dollars' worth of German marks in his pocket. He was admitted to the farm school for refugees at Bound Brook, N. J. Six weeks later he graduated with honors and was able to borrow enough money to purchase a farm near Abington, Conn. In four years he acquired 20 cows, 300 laying hens, and a team of horses. Having lived through the British blockade of World War I, the slogan, "Food for Freedom," had real meaning for him, and he is now raising hay and corn and victory vegetables.

Next to his farm, Mr. Levy has two precious possessions: His first naturalization papers, and the esteem of his neighbors. He is proud that his entry into that Connecticut community was sponsored by the local Baptist church, which ran a series of benefits to help finance his debut.

Then there was the rabbi from Germany whose capital was so slim that he could not make his farm payments unless outside income could be provided. He bought a modest poultry farm in a locality where he could conduct a roadside stand and where his teen-age son could work in a clothing factory. That town had a synagogue maintained by a congregation too small to pay for a full-time minister. The rabbi accepted their call and is making ends meet quite satisfactorily. He likes to describe his work as "ministering to two flocks."

It was during the eighteenth century that Jewish philanthropists, perhaps recalling that the Jews of Biblical days attained dignity and prosperity as farmers and cattle-raisers, directed major efforts to relieving the plight of racial brethren in Russia and elsewhere by setting up societies to finance their transfer into agriculture. Not all experiments were successful; attempts at communal living and farm co-operatives repeatedly failed.

In 1891, a wealthy French Jew, Baron Maurice de Hirsch, established the Baron de Hirsch Fund in America, which in turn founded the Jewish Agricultural Society, dedicated to the one purpose of assisting Jews who wished to farm. This society has functioned steadily, quietly, persistently, without advertising or fanfare, since that date.

It advises prospective farm buyers, guarding them against dishonest real estate deals. It gives friendly instruction in approved farm practices, sending out its own literature and agents where neces-

(Continued on page 13)

SALUTING THE FLAG AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Refugee Farmers Attend a Meeting Near Vineland, N. J., to Hear Details of the Part Farmers Are to Play in the "Food For Victory" War Program

"Keep the Lovely Things Alive"

By Mrs. Jean Leavitt Turner

It would take pages to do justice to the versatility, the talent, and the high degree of competence which many women are exhibiting in the present emergency. The following article, drawn from a lecture delivered by a woman artist before the American Association of University Women at San Jose, California, illustrates only one side of this woman, who, in addition to managing a home and three children, is director of an art school, does art work for children's books, magazines, and a department store, paints character studies in water colors, writes short stories and helps the men in the armed forces.

ART IS NOT TABLED for the duration, as so many are wont to believe. Indeed, it is very much alive and it will remain so.

One of my former students, who was drafted not so long ago, called me on the telephone the other day. He was all excited. "What do you suppose I am doing, Mrs. Turner?" he exclaimed. "They have assigned me the job of painting two murals for the camp chapter." It seems that these murals were of goodly size. One depicted Christ at Gethsemane, and the other The Good Shepherd. Here ART contributed where words, perhaps, might fail, to the spiritual life of the boys at this camp. My student was thrilled at the assignment which was to be done along with his regular military duties. He told me he never before felt the urge to turn out a really super job as he did now. He said he could not get over the fact that the boys actually went to church, not only when there were services, but the chapel was attended at all times.

Throughout the nation our boys are being assigned to similar tasks, decorating chapels, recreation halls, barracks, U. S. O. huts, etc. There are also those who sketch and cartoon for the camp paper, to say nothing of the boys who are privileged to paint the portraits of their commanding officers. Indeed, I know of no instance where a boy who has not hidden his light under a bushel basket has not at some time or other been given an opportunity of using his talent.

* * *

There was the case of the young Marine, a very young Marine. He was in an experimental battalion. He had the habit of sketching anything and anybody in his spare time. It was brought to the attention of his officials, and so he was assigned the job of depicting in black and white the activities of his battalion. These were highly secretive and were sent to Washington to be recorded.

Work of a similar nature was done by a private on our great Alaskan highway. For some unknown reason, photographs could not be taken and a record was made by an artist.

Not far from San Francisco is an embarkation camp. When I first saw it I was dismayed by the utter drabness of the place. Not a bit of color; no green lawns to rest the eyes; just a drab monotone as far as the eye could see. Even the surrounding hills were drab. It was an excellent job of camouflage, the buildings blended right into the hills, but Oh! it was dreary, dreary enough to make any soldier want to go AWOL. However, the Army realized the importance of color and its effect on the men. There was little could be done for the exterior of this camp, for military reasons, but indoors it was different. All artistically inclined were put to work and a transformation took place. Barracks, mess halls, recreation halls, etc., were decorated with paintings, murals, etc., a veritable riot of color for these color-starved men. This, to me, was an outstanding example of what a terrific part art played in the game of war. I am sure throughout the country there are many such instances.

Recently, in a San Francisco museum, there was a one-man exhibit of oils by a Polish artist now in our armed forces. He attends my evening classes frequently. He had attained, as have many, quite a reputation as a portrait painter, when his family was wiped out and he escaped to this country. He studied for a time in a Middle Western art school, and joined our Army before his citizenship was given him. He speaks English very poorly. In fact, it is difficult to converse with him, for, besides his hesitancy of speech, he has an impediment of speech. Now it can be pretty lonely for a fellow under such a handicap and I feel it speaks very well for the understanding and humaneness of his superior officers that he was assigned the task of painting the portraits of high-ranking officials, portraits wanted for posterity. Naturally, he was kept happy, and it eventually led to the exhibit at the DeYoung Museum.

I could tell you of many more instances. We are prone to forget that many of our boys now in the service were professional men of no mean standing. Suddenly they have found themselves thrown into a caldron of blood and fire and destruction, their hopes and their dreams shattered. It was not of their choosing. So, if we can in any small way throw a line of hope to them by giving them an opportunity to use their talents, it seems to me it is little enough we can do. It is because of this that we have our service men's classes at school. We have regular evening sessions, sketching from models, etc. They are welcome to attend at any time to paint or sketch to their hearts' content. Needless to say, we have many interesting boys. A regular attendant is a former instructor from the Chicago Art Institute. Captain Barse Miller, well-known painter, drops in when he can. (He is another one with a definite art assignment for the Army.)

* * *

Of course, many of those who were professional artists are in camouflage corps. Not only in the Army and Navy, but in the United States Engineers, which are a civilian group who work under the Army, and do a lot of the constructional work. It was early in the year of 1942 that I organized a class in camouflage which was definitely for civilian defense. Long before Pearl Harbor, I had been contemplating such a move and had done quite a bit of research, so the material gathered turned out to be very valuable, for as time went on, and the lid of the censorship was clamped down, it was impossible for a civilian to get any information or help. I believe I had all that was available. The apathy of the general public was terrific. They were curious about camouflage, but not enough to work and to be prepared. They felt it just couldn't happen here. Maybe they are right. I believe in being ready.

Now you would probably like to know a little about camouflage. To be efficient at camouflage one must first of all be an engineer. Besides being an engineer, one must know construction; have brawn as well as intelligence. One must be an architect, also have a knowledge of photography, infra red, etc., and be a landscape gardener. In other words, a Superman. As this is definitely an aerial war, one must be able to visualize a terrain from 30,000 feet. I found very early that few knew even a little about camouflage. When we entered the war it was in a most experimental stage. It was one of those things that was dropped with the final curtain of World War I. There was little to be gained by the experience of that war, as aerial warfare was in its infancy and most of the fighting was trench warfare. So Pearl Harbor found us wholly unconcealed, and I shudder to think what might have happened had our enemy decided to come a bit farther.

So, the Army as well as myself experimented early that year following Pearl Harbor. Civilian camouflage was found necessary in Europe, why not here? We had many objectives that would make excellent targets for our enemy that did not come under the jurisdiction of the Army. I was under no illusion that San Francisco as a city could possibly be concealed from view, as did one of my students, who declared in no uncertain terms that there could be one gigantic net suspended over the city (probably use sky hooks). But I did feel that we could cleverly conceal certain outstanding landmarks. So we got to work. Our first task was to choose certain strategic installations. Of course, all this was to be merely hypothetical. We had no jurisdiction to actually camouflage anything. Our method was that actually done in the Army. From an aerial photograph we studied the surrounding terrain of our objective. Where a photograph was not available a sketch was made. Then the real job began. A miniature model was built. We used all kinds of materials for these models, plywood, clay, plaster of Paris, balsa wood, cloth, burlap, etc. Gas storage tanks were made of coffee cans, lard cans, corks, etc. We made miniature trees of cedar and sponges, whole hillsides were made of newsprint and plaster. It was hard work, but it was fun and very messy.

After the model was finished we photographed it as from the air. This was done by taking the picture from atop a tall ladder with a long-distance lens. This photo was studied carefully to determine what shadows were to be eliminated by camouflage. This was most important, as often the shadow of a building showed from the air more clearly than the building itself. Of course, the sun at different times of the day had to be considered, also the moon. It was quite a job. Now the actual job of camouflage took place. For this many types of materials were used. Paint, of course, for certain dazzle paint effects. Fish nets, Osnaburg, straight line wire mesh—chicken feathers were used to garnish the nets, etc. Of course, we were fully aware that our materials were not in scale to the buildings, but it was the effect we were after. After all this was done it was again photographed and studied. Often changes had to be made as shadows were not eliminated.

So much for camouflage.

I am always amazed when someone says to me, "Are you still teaching art? So you still free lance? Surely there is no art work to be done these days." I just wonder at their eyesight. One has only to look through a newspaper, or thumb through any magazine to be confronted on every page by the work of an artist. It is no different now that we are at war. The only difference is in the subject of the art work.

After this war is over it will take an army of artists to take care of the work. The new products that will appear! There will be a tremendous need for applicants, for instance, and commodities that have had to be forgotten during the war, and without the artist to first design and plan them these will not be made. The artist will then be needed to spread a word picture around to help sell their product. Artists are not helpless, impractical individuals. They are vital and important. I feel like shouting from the housetop this message to those who have talent to prepare now, to study, to be ready. The war will not last forever. We cannot all work in shipyards and defense plants. Now there is much talk of postwar activities and I feel this is not just for those who have industries, or those who sit at the peace table. It is for each of us to keep our cultural things and our lovely things alive, not only for our own morale, but for our boys when they come home.

AUTHOR, DIRECTOR, ARTIST

Mrs. Jean Leavitt Turner (Left) and One of Her Charming Character Studies

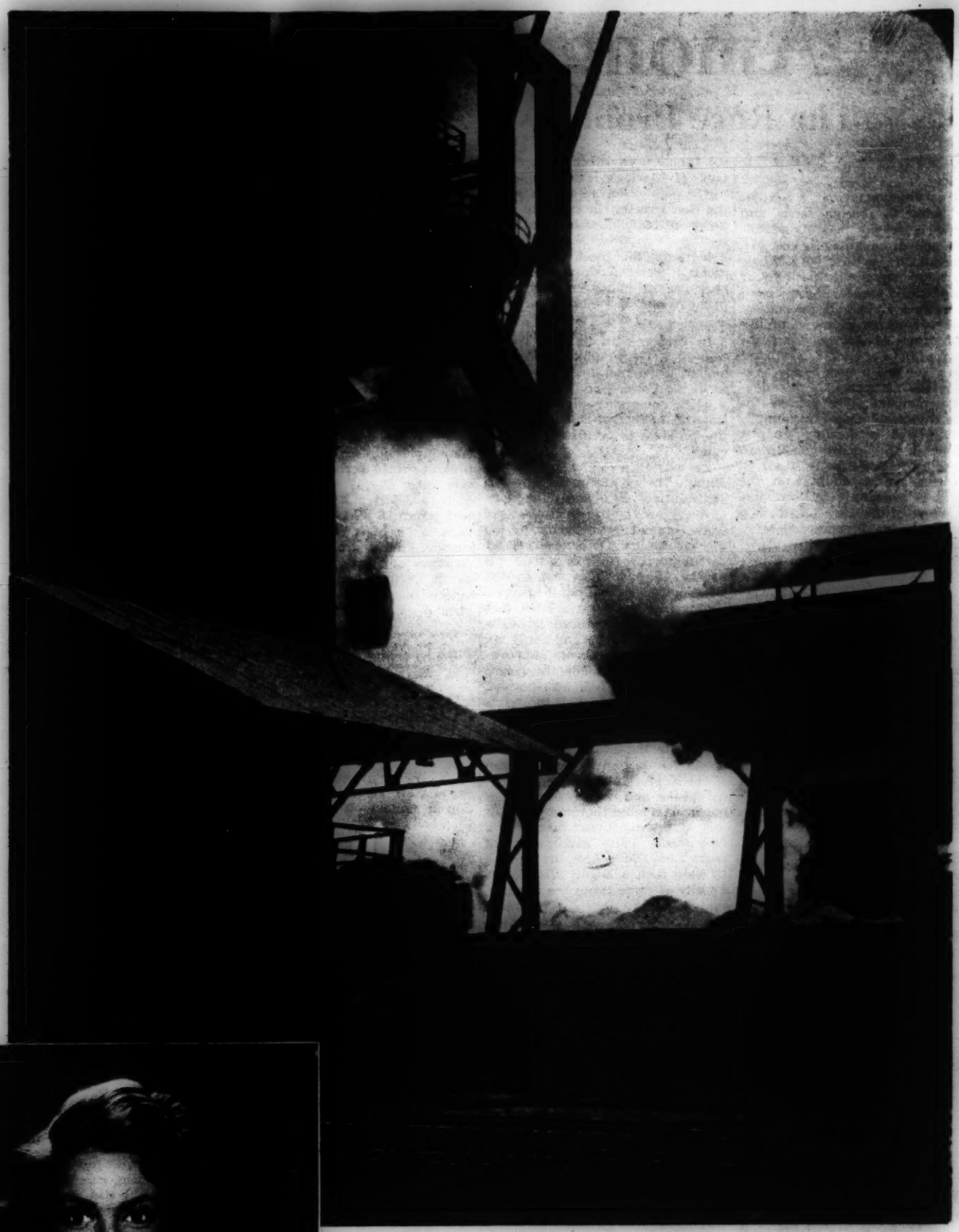
Steel Comes to the Films

'AMERICA'' IS A STORY ABOUT STEEL

* Kodachromes by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

PROGRESSION OF RAW EARTH THROUGH STEEL

By Frank Daugherty



"THE SHAPES OF AMERICA"

THE REAL STORY of the great American experiment has still to be written. And it has yet to be filmed. Not that attention to the subject has been entirely lacking. In its historic significance it has been dealt with in great films, such as "The Birth of a Nation." In other instances it has been handled in episodic fashion. And behind the episodes has always been an idea. Thus we have had what is known as the idea film, the film based upon an idea rather than a story. This was apparent in the earliest work of the American directors, and especially in that of D. W. Griffith.

The disciples of Griffith have not been idle. In the work of such directors as von Stroheim, von Sternberg, Henry King, Clarence Brown, and King Vidor, the notion that the film should do something more than tell a story continued to function.

Some of these have either abandoned their earlier interest in the idea film or left off film making altogether. The fault is not precisely theirs. With the coming of the sound film, and the tremendous commercial novelty of talk, directors found it difficult to continue a form of film making which, while basically sound from the cinematic standpoint, had little popular appeal.

Now, all at once, it appears that the earlier interest in the idea film still lives, if, indeed, it ever died. King Vidor has been for some years engaged in working out details for an idea film which in scope and detail may eclipse all his others. The film will be called "America," and will attempt to trace a parallel between the progression of the raw immigrant to this country, and the materials with which he worked—the progression also, that is, of raw earth, through steel, into the automobile and the airplane. If this seems to exclude suburban and pastoral aspects of the country, Mr. Vidor's excuse may very well lie in the pre-eminent importance of his phase of American life to our national dedication to war.

The title, "America," stems from the director's conviction that no other word would convey his meaning. The point of departure for the story goes back some years to a conversation Vidor had with Producer Irving Thalberg. Vidor said then that he had only one real ambition, filmically speaking. This was to punctuate his work in Hollywood with three mammoth films based on war, wheat, and steel. He made the war film when he made "The Big Parade" for Thalberg. The wheat story is yet to come. "America" is the story about steel.

This would indicate that Mr. Vidor's film interests have been on the epic scale from the beginning, and his intermediate films of the silent days, such as "The Crowd" and "Hallelujah," amply bear this out. Even in films as recent as his "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Mr. Vidor evidenced his preoccupation with the American scene in something more than story presentation. Such an otherwise uninspiring film as his "Billy the Kid," though not epic, was a striving for regional truth.

Asked why he had decided to make a picture about steel, Mr. Vidor replied that "anyone interested in photography has wanted, at one time or another, to make a picture about steel."

But his reasons go deeper than that. Mr. Vidor's own grandfather was a Hungarian immigrant to America. He believes that in the story of the immigrant, and especially when painted against the background of first steel, then automobiles, then planes, exists a reason for a good deal of the present-day greatness of the country.

MISS ANN RICHARDS, STAR OF "AMERICA"

In steel, also, Mr. Vidor found an underlying motif for a phrase from Walt Whitman which, he says, has haunted him for years demanding cinematic expression. The phrase is "the shapes of America"; and these shapes, he believes, are largely determined by steel. He points to buildings, motorcars, ships, machines, locomotives, rails, wheels, bearings, and nearly everything else from spades to tractors, plows, and planes.

Espousing progress in all things, Mr. Vidor professes no interest in sophistry about education. William Knudsen, not Henry Adams, is the prototype of the American he is trying to paint.

The picture will be in Technicolor—difficult enough, now, to make, what with the shortage of labor in the laboratories—and will have, among other things, four color periods. The first period will be the period of the immigrant's work in the raw red iron pits at Mesabi, the colors of earth. The second and third will deal with the refinements of steel which he discovered in the automobile industries in Detroit, orange and flame and colors of molten metal, then the metal colors. His final scenes are to be photographed in the hard, white sunlight of California, the brighter aluminum and stainless steel colors of the airplane.

"I am probably the only sculptor, if I can call myself a sculptor," Mr. Vidor says, "who ever found himself inside his piece of marble and had to cut his way out."

He was impelled to do the film about steel some years ago, he says, when he visited a subsidiary of United States Steel and asked, after giving his name, if he might see how steel is made. The manager of the company to which he applied reached for a telephone.

"Just a minute," he said, "while I put in a long-distance call."

The result of this call was that he was invited to meet members of the board of directors of U. S. Steel; he was given every co-operation from the automobile companies, the Chrysler Company, which is not now making cars, even buying a couple of cars to show him how they are put together. Vidor had by then received

(Continued on page 14)

Among the New Books

The Race Problem in Africa

South of the Congo, by Selwyn James. New York: Random House. $3.

THE JOURNALIST, as a serious guide to foreign lands and their peoples, has his advantages and disadvantages, and Mr. James illustrates them both. Whatever he writes, the brilliant young foreign desk man of New York's PM makes vivid and interesting. Whatever he really knows of this great tract of Africa, from the Congo to the Cape, he drives home with vigor and a sure hand.

But the assurance of his dogmatic, pungent style betrays too often the symptoms of oversimplification and misleading finality, and while his main conclusions regarding Africa's many unsolved problems are no doubt true, the reader is constantly left wondering whether they are based on a full knowledge of the premises.

However, with all his drawbacks, Mr. James performs a useful function in raising the question of Africa's vast exploited Negro population at a time when the democracies, in the grip of a great struggle for survival, are setting forth their claims as upholders of the most enlightened ideals of freedom. No great democracy has its hands entirely clean in the matter of the black races.

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In Africa, with its dual condition of a Negro population controlled by a handful of whites—as in the Congo—and a black and a white community living side by side—as in British-Dutch Africa—the problem is peculiarly complicated.

Indeed, it is sufficiently acute without being deepened by Mr. James's habit of opening the story of every area with a recital of the worst scandals of its earlier period of exploitation. Does it serve any useful purpose to spend nine out of the 15 pages devoted to the Belgian Congo recalling the atrocities against Negro slave labor that raised a storm of protest throughout Victorian Europe, and only six pages to more recent improvements that have made the Negro today "the best-fed, best-housed, and best-educated in all the territories from the Cape to Cairo"?

There is the same kind of introduction to the situation in British South Africa, where the problem of the Negroes has reached a critical phase and where Mr. James has made a more thorough study of the situation. Here there is a flourishing white civilization of some 2,000,000 people, living side by side with a Bantu black community of three times the number.

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Something of what the whites have built up around the Cape can be learned from the Schreiners, Millens, and other authors, but not from Mr. James, who reduces it all to terms of bitter political strife between the pro-British elements and sections of the Dutch—between followers of the outstanding statesman, Smuts, and those of the Hertzogs, Pirows, and Malans, whose pro-Nazi leanings have not been unrelated to their views on keeping the black races submerged.

Smuts, as Mr. James shows, would arm the black races for the defense of the Union and trust them with the progress and reforms that would normally follow. But he is still in small minority on this point. Mr. James's story of the injustices inflicted upon the Negroes to compel them to work on the farms or in the mines—at $12 a month—the overcrowded "black ghettoes" in the cities, with their enormous infant mortality, and the callous attitude of responsible whites to their plight, is sad reading.

Mr. James sees the best way to solution in General Smuts's policy, and no doubt he is right.

H. J. S.

Prophecies of a Historian

Force and Freedom, by Jacob Burckhardt. New York: Pantheon Books. $3.50.

UP TO SOME 25 years ago, two volumes that could be found on the shelves of almost every European book and art lover were the "Cicerone" and the "Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy." Their author was the Swiss scholar, Jacob Burckhardt, professor of history at the University of Basel from 1843 until 1893. No one dared consider himself properly prepared for a journey to Italy without having studied these two books.

Yet after the First World War Burckhardt's fame began visibly to fade. Fewer people went to Italy. Those who did were often less interested in sculptures and old paintings than in voluble politics and young Fascists. Or they preferred fashionable seaside resorts to picture galleries. Or they simply went to Italy because tourist liras could be bought for a song.

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If Professor Burckhardt had lived to see the change he hardly would have taken it to heart. So little had he cared for fame that he had rejected the alluring offer to become Friedrich von Ranke's successor at the Berlin University. He confined his academic activities to "the little tumbledown house" called the University of Basel. Rather than pitying himself or blaming a world that had grown heedless of art, he might have said:

"Remember what I told you in my lectures? That European states would degenerate gradually into military organizations? That the military states, in their turn, would become great factories where every kind of activity would be regimented and regulated and where, finally, the days would begin and end to the sound of drums? Didn't I forecast the vanishing of dynastic government? Didn't I warn my hearers that the voluntary subjection of nations under individual 'Führers' and usurpers was in prospect? And that the new rulers would completely ignore law, prosperity, profitable labor and industry, credit, etc., and rule with absolute brutality?"

Indeed, these and some other prophecies that came true were made by Jacob Burckhardt more than 70 years ago. They can be found in the introductory essay by James Hastings Nichols that precedes the English edition of Burckhardt's "Reflections on History."

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"Force and Freedom," as the publishers chose to call the volume, is a thought-provoking work. Apart from its startling prophecies, many of the author's remarks about the state, religion, and culture and the interactions of these three forces have a message for us. Particularly the chapter on The Great Men of History is apt to delight today's readers as it delighted those students who flocked to Basel from all over Europe in order to listen to Burckhardt.

Other parts of the book will arouse contradictions; for instance, the statements that war is a necessary factor of higher development and that lasting peace leads to enervation and favors the rise of physically and spiritually unfit types. The author's belief in "innate racial qualities" bears clearly the stamp of the nineteenth century, and his ideas of the relation between technique and civilization are wide of the mark.

But in spite of flaws, it is unlikely that anyone who reads "Force and Freedom" will fail to be impressed by Burckhardt's stupendous knowledge, his sure sense of spiritual values, and his never-tiring search for truth. His was a noble if not a great soul.

E. S. P.

The World of Poetry

PROFOUNDLY THOUGHTFUL is Amos N. Wilder's "The Healing of the Waters" (New York: Harpers. $1.75). The contemplation of man in the present world scene is translated into verse of quality. The conflict of the worldly and the spiritual is well handled. While there are sections of the book which make dull reading, there are also uplifting passages and crumbs of comfort, as in "Sequitatemi, O Mortali," where the Christ speaks in the lines:

> These withering fires, these vapors, clasp me not.
> This furnace and these fumes have not so much
> As passed upon my garments with their touch.
> Me these distempers have no power to hurt;
> Amid these turbid visions, sane, I see,
> And in the whirlwind and the noxious gloom
> Unmoved I go and come.

Mr. Wilder at present is Professor of New Testament Interpretation at Andover-Newton.

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And regarding poetry of religious inspiration we must speak of Alice Jacqueline Shaw's latest volume of "Collected Poems" (Boston: E. D. Abbott. $2). While this volume contains poems on a wide variety of subjects, it is those dealing with Bible characters which impress us most. They are portraits and allegories rather than sermons. Among the best are "Luke Speaks of Paul," based on a passage in Paul's second letter to Timothy while a prisoner in Rome; a poem entitled, "Neither Do I Condemn Thee," and the last one in the book, "Judas," which is an allegory. In this, Judas represents that quality of the human heart "which refuses to bear the cross, although it will preach love—but not sacrifice."

Some lines from the first poem, "Conversation at Nazareth," utter deep truths in a manner disarmingly simple, as:

> What love is? Well, that's a hard thing to say.
> To be a proper craftsman, that is love.
> There was a carpenter once, down the village there,
> Who loved his work—he was right quick at it;
> I heard his plane and hammer go all day.
> At evening he'd come out before the door,
> And sit a while with us and talk as free
> As any of us here. He used to talk
> Of love, often as not. He held that love
> Was something different from the common thought.
> He used to say love meant perfection: all
> One did, or said, or made, it should be perfect.
> That's a hard saying.

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Demonstrating that poetry can be humorous and still be poetry, Vincent Starrett, in "Autolycus in Limbo" (New York: Dutton. $2), provides in modern idiom verse with as mellow a laugh in it as anything that came out of the seventeenth century. Surely Herrick's pleas to Julia are no more to the point than:

> You will be sorry that your telephone
> Was busy yesterday at half-past three.

Romantic love need not be clothed in melancholy to be convincing, as proved in "Legerdemain," which reads:

> The conjurer raked pounds of poker chips
> From someone's hat. He gestured and a bird
> Flew out between his fingers. From his lips
> A jet of flame emerged. It was absurd
> The things that happened on that tawdry stage:
> Girls lost their heads and came to life again,
> Boys floated off in space; and then the mage
> Blew up, himself, and vanished from our ken.
>
> We knew it was a fake; it had to be:
> Something no normal reason could endorse.
> Yet later, when you only looked at me
> And smiled—that magic smile of yours, of course—
> I blushed and simpered, tried to climb a tree,
> And fed my watch to an astonished horse.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Harvard Co-operative Society, Past and Present, by N. S. B. Gras (Harvard University Press, $1.50), traces the 60 years' activity of a bookshop and academic-town store lying under the watch of the Graduate School of Business Administration, where the author teaches. It is a success story of an institution that hits top prosperity right now. Written by a student of the modern art and practice of trade, it educates; written by an observer who knows actors and environment from close contact, it throbs with plentiful personal feeling. Big commercial problems of the day catch glancing illumination from the light which Professor Gras throws on a small one.

Whistler, by James W. Lane (Crown, $1.95). This internationally known American artist is informingly discussed, and represented by eight reproductions in color and 75 in black-and-white of many of his famous paintings, etchings, and lithographs.

Chander's Portraits, by Malcolm Vaughn (Brentano's, $5). Sympathetic study of a popular portrait painter, with reproductions in color and black-and-white of a number of his renderings of his most widely known sitters.

Southern Harvest, by Clare Leighton (Macmillan, $3.50). An interpretation of the American South by an Englishwoman. Its engravings and its letterpress are upon the same high level of sensitiveness and beauty.

Directory of American Scholars, edited by Jaques Cattell (Lancaster, Pa.: The Science Press, $10). A biographical directory of men and women who have actively engaged in the advancement of knowledge through research or through the constructive administration of research.

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Lord David Cecil's Study of Hardy the Novelist—A London Letter

Hardy, the Novelist, by Lord David Cecil. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

THIS SMALL BOOK is a collection of six lectures which Lord David Cecil delivered at Cambridge recently. The conjunction of Hardy and Cambridge ought to lead to happy results, for Cambridge is a university of which he thought kindly. Had he gone to a university at all, it is Cambridge that he would have chosen, and there is reason to think that he gave more than a passing thought to the possibility, when he was in his middle twenties, of walking as an undergraduate its Renaissance courts and its riverside pastures.

Nor is this the only circumstance that should make Hardy and Cambridge go well together. Hardy causes his critics to write well. He inspires them to be at their best. Fifty years ago, before he had entered the full tide of his poetic power, he provoked Lionel Johnson to an appreciation of deep emotion and eloquence. Thirty years ago Lascelles Abercrombie wrote of him with keen insight, putting him with unerring skill into his true place in European literature. Only a few months since, Edmund Blunden wrote an admirable and sympathetic study.

If this is what happens when Hardy is discussed in places less delectable than Cambridge, what might we not expect from the lecture rooms of that ancient university, in which Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has delivered so many entrancing discourses on English literature?

* * *

Lord David Cecil does not disappoint us. His aim is clear. He begins by setting out the object of the true critic. It is to illuminate books. Critics fall into two errors. The pedantic critics make arbitrary rules, and then fault great writers for breaking them. They scold Milton for using Latin words, which they say should find no place in English prose, or they complain that Shakespeare did not observe the unities.

The personal critics, on the other hand, praise or blame in so far as they like or dislike the author's opinions and character. They rebuke Tolstoy for "preaching too much about Napoleon in his novels, and Jane Austen for not mentioning Napoleon in hers." These errors, it need hardly be pointed out, Lord David Cecil avoids.

His desire being to aid and augment the appreciation of Hardy, Lord David might adopt either of two methods. He might examine and assess each of Hardy's novels separately, dwelling on the especial merits and defects of individual works. Or he might analyze Hardy's system and style, seeking to penetrate to the heart of his methods, taking illustrations as he needs them, now from this novel and now from that, till at the end the reader has, not a neat list of the Wessex stories arranged in what Lord David imagines to be their proper order of merit, but a clear notion of the particular excellences and faults which they all, in greater or less degree, display.

* * *

Now and again Lord David passes judgment on an individual novel: he dismisses "Two on a Tower," for example, as a failure, because "the contrast between the stellar universe and human passion is too simple a theme." And he allows that "the emotions stirred by 'The Woodlanders' or 'The Return of the Native' are of lyrical force; yet they demand a story long and complex enough to make a novel." But primarily it is the second method that he adopts.

He stresses especially Hardy's powerful visual imagination, his habit of suddenly drawing back from the personal scene he is describing, and seeing it in relation to the whole background of human history, as the cinema director lengthens a close-up into a long shot. He notes his vivid capacity for reconstructing history, and his magnificent openings and endings, the first manifested most brilliantly and impressively in "The Return of the Native," and the second in the words with which Marty South brings "The Woodlanders" to its exquisite, falling close.

He is alive, too, to the limitations of Hardy's range. Hardy cannot, for instance, draw great ladies, nor really evil people. Alec d'Urberville is a figure of melodrama. Sue Bridehead, as a portrait of the new, Ibsenite woman, is a failure; she talks about Christminster as though she were a college debating society. To be successful, his characters must feel deeply and passionately, be engaged in desperate, not trivial, issues, and be near to the soil. Then he is incomparable.

There is only one point on which I would quarrel with Lord David. That is about the old question of calling Hardy a pessimist. Lord David says that he introduced pessimism into English literature. It cannot, of course, be denied that a prevailing note in Hardy is melancholy, an often bitter melancholy. His eye is naturally attracted to gloomy things: the bright things he passes over generally unnoticed.

* * *

I take it that a pessimistic philosopher would deny the significance of the bright things, and say there was nothing wrong with his sense of proportion. But did Hardy quite do this? In another connection, Lord David makes a revealing quotation: "As, in looking at a carpet, by following one color a certain pattern is suggested, by following another color, another; so in life the seer should watch that pattern among general things which his idiosyncrasy moves him to observe and describe that alone. This is, quite accurately, a going to Nature: yet the result is no mere photograph, but purely the product of the writer's own mind."

Hardy's idiosyncrasy made him concentrate on the darker strands in the pattern. But is it absolutely beyond doubt that he would have maintained that those darker strands composed the entire carpet?

HAROLD ROSSON

A Dictionary of Synonyms

Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co. $4.

ENGLISH IS A living, moving, advancing language, by attestation of "Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms." Its words and their meanings, while standing on the past, have value only, or mainly, as they are current and active now. Far from being a settled-down, changeless, and authoritarian institution, English takes its chief force and compulsion from the thinking, writing, and speaking of today. Argument from document and record is well and respectable enough; but argument from general consent is the one ultimately listened to.

The language becomes, in fine, a new instrument of expression with every rising sun. Not that the editors of the "Dictionary of Synonyms" entertain any such theory too literally and exclusively, but they do seem to find, from their study of words of like signification, that the time of English is the present. They conclude, moreover, after careful discrimination of the meanings of closely associated words, that the one law of English is today's use.

* * *

Or perhaps they took the law for granted to begin with and then proceeded in their task of assembling and sifting. But in any case, they regard English as living and animate. At the same time, they recognize that a large part of the language, derived or borrowed from Latin, carries the fundamental import of the original; so that much English meaning was formed and established almost unalterably in the forum of ancient Rome. If that is conservatism, then the language, being in good measure set, fixed, and accepted beyond change, is indeed conservative.

It is inert, that is to say, and to a considerable extent "dead," like Latin itself. The anti-classicists and certain enthusiasts for the system known as "Basic" are inclined to talk that way, and perhaps the Websterian synonymists will not answer them back too sharply. Both parties, in any event, acknowledge good use as the law of the land.

* * *

The editorial introduction surveys the history of English synonyms in scholarly detail and would almost convince a reader that the art is a modern discovery, notwithstanding a century and a half of experiment and exploration from Dr. Johnson down. But credit is allowed for everybody's efforts, and even a skimmer is left in a fair position to judge the matter pretty fairly for himself. The volume's proof of excellence, in any case, will appear according as those benefit who put its vocabulary and discriminatory comment to the practical service of tongue and pen.

W. P. T.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The 'Jane' of Merchant Ships

Merchant Ships for 1943, by E. C. Talbot-Booth. New York: Macmillan. $19.

THIS BOOK, which handles merchant shipping in much the same manner that the better-known Jane treats men-of-war, is similarly large and clumsy in format. Its purpose is to furnish descriptions of and a means for ready identification of merchantmen. Some 10 years ago the author became interested in supplying such a reference book, and recent editions have been extremely interesting and well arranged. Even the advertising matter is attractive to the sailor.

As will readily be realized, identification of merchantmen is an intricate procedure, and it is extremely difficult to provide an arrangement of data which will satisfactorily meet all phases of the problem. The method used, which is a rather complex division, regardless of nationality, into classes according to the number of funnels and masts, probably serves the purpose as well as any, but the user of the book must be thoroughly versed in the system, else he is liable to flounder badly.

Identification of the veteran Aquitania presents no problem, since it is the last remaining four-funnel merchant ship afloat. Nor is identification of the two and three-funnel ships particularly difficult. But the multitudinous one-stacker, with its manifold differentia, is an entirely different matter.

* * *

Following a general index which lists practically every merchant ship afloat, comes a section devoted to German aircraft recognition silhouettes—a subject of grave import to the personnel of merchantmen today.

The next section is devoted to funnel markings, which run to 1,447 illustrations in black-and-white, cross-hatched to correspond with a color key. There is an alphabetical index which permits referring shipping companies to the appropriate funnel illustration, but matching the funnel of an unidentified ship to the proper illustration is a task which in many cases involves thumbing through a number of pages of text. Perhaps no simpler method is available short of illustrations in color, but the arrangement as it stands is the least successful section of the book.

A compendium of technical terms, with in some cases short explanations of their application to shipping, affords the layman valuable information in concise form.

The primary identification section contains over 2,200 silhouettes arranged as previously described. All these line sketches are on the scale of 150 feet to the inch.

The remainder of the book consists of sections devoted to each maritime nation wherein the various shipping lines under a nation's flag are alphabetically arranged. A great variety of interesting and useful information is compressed into the text.

Every shipping line of importance is accorded a thumbnail history going back to its original, in some cases as much as 150 years ago, development, and salient features of interest. There is a listing of the ships of each line, the ports of call if regular routes are plied, and sketches of the house flags.

* * *

These sections are profusely illustrated with photographs of ships, and deck plans when unusual ship features are involved. Full information accompanies ship listings, including name, type, when and where built, previous owners, if any, kind of machinery, tonnage, color of paint in peacetime, size of hatches, and incidental items of interest.

War losses made public by the British Admiralty and other sources up to the time of compilation are in many cases included in the text, but have not been assembled in a special list. For instance, under its own line appears a reference to the Jervis Bay, which met a gallant end in 1940.

Since the author has been restricted in assembling data on new construction, there are many ships afloat today which are not listed. Because of this limitation, the section devoted to the United States is especially incomplete.

A great many merchantmen have been incorporated in the United States and British Navies. These ships have largely been omitted from this book, probably on the assumption they should appear in Jane. Despite their flying commission pennants and having perhaps undergone some minor alterations in appearance, it would seem that "Merchant Ships" would be more useful were they included under a special list.

F. L. O.

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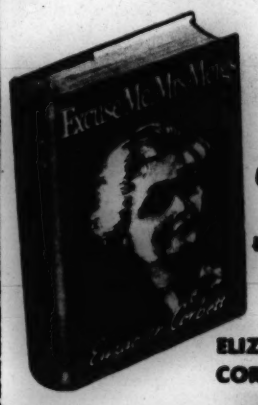

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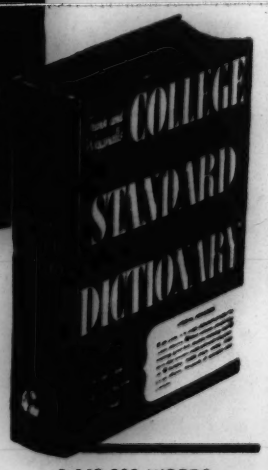

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If it's a FUNK & WAGNALLS, it's the STANDARD

"A Little Corn For Johnny-Cake"

TWENTIETH-CENTURY VITAMINS have started eighteenth-century millstones turning again. To meet modern demands, many of those old gristmills which flourished in a day long gone are springing into renewed activity. From their hoppers are pouring once more rich, wholewheat flours and cereal products.

In the little town of Bedford, New Hampshire, is a typical example. Because he considered it a happier way of life for himself and his family (sentiment may have had something to do with it, too!), George Woodbury, Ph.D., of the Harvard faculty, gave up his college work and returned to his ancestral acres to run a saw- and gristmill. But first he had to rebuild the mill and unearth the grinding stones, pulleys, and wheel which were buried deep in the mud under the ruins of the original structure.

"This 750-acre farm has been in our family for seven generations," said Dr. Woodbury, "and the first mill was built here in 1744 by my great-grandfather. That dam is 12 feet through," he pointed out, as we watched the swirling foam of the waters tumbling over it, "and it is still supported by the original logs on which it was built 200 years ago."

The old-time combination of grist- and sawmill was a popular one, since it gave year-round employment; and they were dotted thickly over the countryside during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. "All the logs sawed here come from our own woodlot," Dr. Woodbury went on, "and originally all the grist that came to the mill was grown on our own acres—much of it still is. But farm neighbors began to bring in 'a bit of cattle feed' to have ground or a little corn for meal, and before I knew it I got into business!"

Though the mill is not large, and the equipment is simple, its products are unsurpassed in quality and of amazing diversity. Wholewheat, rye, and buckwheat flours, cornmeal, oatmeal, and cracked wheat cereal are a few of the items listed for household use—in addition to feed for livestock. Another unusual feature of this mill is the well-equipped workshop which adjoins it where all mill and farm machinery repairs are made. The shop is heated by a quaint wood-burning stove during the winter months, when there is more time for such work. I also saw some interesting pieces which would not come under the heading of "repairs"—quaint milking stools, for instance, fashioned after an old model. "Just a bit of recreation," smiled Miller Woodbury!

At first Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury worked alone at the gristmill. Now they've taken on a full-time helper because of the increased demand for their products. Mrs. Woodbury continues to serve as manager of the mail-order department—a service which their friends have demanded.

The gristmill at the famous Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., was newly built by Henry Ford on an old site.

"The mill first started to operate about 12 years ago," the miller told me, "and it's gone on, summer and winter, ever since."

Substantially fashioned of rough, gray field stones, drawn by patient oxen from the land surrounding the old Inn, its walls are two feet thick; and the architecture is that of 200 years ago. Its big, overshot steel wheel, 18 feet wide, is turned by the waters of Hop Brook. This wheel, the miller pointed out, moves the many gears located on the first floor; and they, in turn, keep the millstones revolving, the elevators running and the separating machines operating—all at the proper speed. He also showed how the water stream can be changed almost instantly by means of a gate. On entering the mill, time turns backward indeed, for the equipment is identical with that of an eighteenth-century mill. Particularly was attention called to the great millstones, four times harder than New England granite. "They came from France," the miller said, "and any miller will tell you that there are no stones to equal these French buhr-stones."

The so-called separating process interested us. "Following the cleaning and grinding processes," the miller explained, "the grains go to the bolting machine and the reel. One separates the bran from the wheat flour, and the other takes the 'feed' (the little fuzzy point found on every kernel) from the corn." Both bran and "feed" make excellent food for livestock. Products of the Wayside Inn Mill include yellow and white corn meal, hominy, white, wholewheat and buckwheat flours. "All the vitamins are here," smiled the miller, running a handful of flour through his hand. Millers, I have observed, are always happy men who love their work.

Nathan Wilbur, a Nantucket sailor of the mid-18th century, gave the "islanders" the picturesque, old wind-driven gristmill which now functions there. In his roamings about the world, Wilbur had visited Holland and decided that the method of the Hollanders for grinding corn might well be employed on wind-swept Nantucket. The natives scoffed when he explained his idea to them; and they watched with scorn as he went to work, not lifting a finger to help him. Nothing daunted, he worked alone, and triumphantly proved to the last doubting Thomas that it could be done.

There is more of romance, perhaps, in this old mill than in some of the others, for the framework is constructed of oaken beams washed ashore from wrecked vessels, while deck planking from the same source was used to finish the interior. Since nails were too expensive and bolts and screws were unknown in 1746, the various parts of the framework are ingeniously held together by pins of hickory driven with a hammer through holes cut in the timbers. To bring the vanes "up into the wind," Wilbur used an old spruce mast, 50 feet long and 12 inches in diameter at the top, which he salvaged from wreckage that had drifted ashore. He fitted the upper end into the movable top of the mill and the lower end into the hub of a wheel resting on the ground.

Following a period of inactivity, this old mill came into the possession of the Nantucket Historical Association. After being thoroughly repaired, it now grinds as merrily as when first built. Its capacity is 10 bushels an hour, I am told, when operated at its highest speed; and it turns out a superior quality of cornmeal. (Corn only is ground here.) One man built it, and one man can operate it.

ETHEL M. EATON

OLD MILLS STILL GRIND

The Eighteenth-Century Gristmill at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass., Was Rebuilt by Henry Ford on the Old Site. Right: The Old Mill at Nantucket Still Grinds Corn

For exciting variety at meal-time, nothing captivates the taste like a good salad! And a good salad depends on a good dressing. Get this new idea-packed recipe-book now and find out how you make ordinary foods extraordinary! But please don't *don't* use an ordinary oil. French Dressing is not genuine without *real* olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure, first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know olive oil until you get Pompeian!

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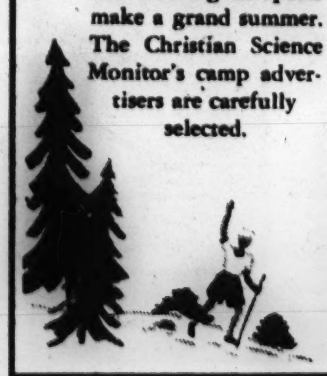

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Gourds as Filters

Dishrag gourds from the Western Hemisphere will supply the U. S. Navy and merchant marine with oil filters to replace those formerly imported from Japan.

The dishrag gourd, or loofah, is one of the common gourds grown in dooryards throughout the South. Inside the shell is a fibrous, spongy material — much like animal sponge—that is used commonly as a bath sponge or as the inner sole of a sandal.

Before the war, sponges were imported from Japan in quantity for use as oil filters in the engines of ships. Plant scientists of the Department of Agriculture have co-operated in rounding up most of the seed supplies available and in arranging for plantings this year.

Major supplies of the dishrag gourds will be purchased from Central and South American countries and in addition small plantings have been arranged for in the United States. The Department scientists are making test plantings at several locations and are also attempting to learn the best methods for growing and processing the crop under commercial conditions.

The Department does not have any seed of the dishrag sponge for distribution. All available supplies have been used.

. . Sweden

(Continued from Page 5)

voluntary educational groups and other bodies, have kept the public informed about the exact status of supplies and the reasons for measures affecting them.

The dependants of men called up for military service constitute a delicate problem in wartime. They form a specially exposed sector of the home front. The absence of the family breadwinner entails considerable difficulties for wife and family, and effective measures are needed to cope with them. The economic and social circumstances of the soldiers and their families have been improved to such a degree that a recent newspaper claimed the Swedish soldier was the best-paid soldier in the world.

Should war come to Sweden, the margin between the home front and the military front will be extremely small. Sweden possesses a good system for protecting the civilian population against bomb damage. There is an ample supply of air-raid shelters. Government and private bodies have co-operated since before the war in giving instruction courses in civilian defense. Responsibility for A. R. P. arrangements is divided between the Government and private bodies in the following manner: a Government institution, the A. R. P. Inspection Service, is in charge of all planning, advice, training of staff, supervision, and materials, while a voluntary organization known as the National A. R. P. Association, with its branches and local units, is responsible for information and propaganda and the training of people in general in A. R. P. work. Other voluntary organizations, particularly the Adult Education Movement, have co-operated with the National A. R. P. Association in education and propaganda.

Sweden is a country of organizations and popular movements. Horizontally and vertically the country is honeycombed with groups for all kinds of purposes. In the present emergency this constitutes a public asset. People do not lead isolated lives. They derive strength from each other and from their organizations.

Women's organizations as early as 1938 formed a special joint committee (the Women's Emergency Committee) to train women in nursing and A. R. P. work, and to replace workers in agriculture and industry. The youth organizations have done excellent work in helping to improve Sweden's defense. The Swedish State Church and the Free Churches have achieved splendid results in religious and social fields.

There are some groups which have specially important duties at present. One of these is the Lotta Movement (a woman's auxiliary), which has been especially called upon for operating canteens, nursing, airplane spotting, automobile service, ambulance driving.

Collaborating with the Red Cross is a humanitarian institution, "Save the Children." This body collects funds for distribution among Swedish and foreign children, and has rendered splendid aid to both Norway and Finland. It helps Swedish children in two ways—by collecting clothes for the children of men on military service, especially in the northern part of Sweden, where the need is most acute; and by the organization of a "godparent plan," by which children from poor families in the North receive monetary help—generally 30 kr. monthly (or about $7.50)—from a "godparent" who undertakes to make this contribution for a certain period. Several million kroner have been collected.

Finally, there is the "*Folkberedskapen*," or the "Home Division," an organization specially created to deal with home problems.

Army Air Forces Photo

STRATEGIC BURMA BRIDGE IS BOMBED

One of the Spans of the Bridge Was Knocked Completely Out by the Tenth Air Force Bombers, as Shown in This Photograph, Taken Immediately After the Bombing as Smoke Clears Away

. . Front Seat on the Burma Road

(Continued from page 13)

and supplies from Burma. On the contrary, the exceedingly heavy losses they suffered last year from other than war causes may rather induce them to thin out their positions on the Salween front as much as possible during the monsoon season, to go on the defensive, and to save up whatever strength they can to meet the eventual Allied counteroffensive, which, for all of its unavoidable delay, will be of greater force than anything the Japanese army has ever experienced.

The cost to Japan of keeping the Burma Road closed would not seem to have been high so far. Whether a current Chinese estimate of an increase of Japan's armed forces in Burma from about five and a half divisions early this year to between nine and ten in April is accurate, it is a fact that Allied preparations for the reconquest of Burma make it necessary for the Japanese to pour more and more troops into the country, and part of them may just as well be stationed on the Burma-Yunnan highway as elsewhere. The maintenance in the Lashio-Salween area of some Japanese tanks, artillery, and other modern equipment, against which the Chinese are unable to act offensively for lack of proper weapons of their own, explains why little more than one division is the cost of keeping the Burma Road cut.

As to the cost of occupying Burma itself, it would seem to be in a large part compensated not only by the tremendous effort it imposes on the Allies to break into this strong Japanese position but also by the very great quantities of rice and other materials Japan is able to collect in the rich country. They are used to feed their soldiers on the spot, and to give their military transports a worthwhile return cargo either to Japan proper or to territories like Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, which are normally short of rice. It is undeniable that Burma, both strategically and economically, is one of Japan's most important conquests, and one she will defend as strongly as she can, possibly to the extent of using an infinitely larger part of her total armies than has been expected until recently.

From the Chinese point of view the loss of an international supply line via Burma and the originally unexpected delay of the prospects for reopening it constitute one of the main causes of China's disappointment about Allied strength. In the popular view—which is unused to calculating coolly in terms of tons of imports, and which has few means of judging the comparative data on former supplies via the Burma Road, the present influx of goods by air, and the proportion of either to the actual needs of the huge Chinese army—the Burma Road has become a symbol, and its reopening at the very earliest possible moment almost the touchstone of Allied willingness to assist China.

But it is no secret that an infinitely smaller Anglo-American effort than that for the reconquest of Burma, namely an effort concentrated on the provision of an adequate number of transport planes, would achieve the same result as far as the total tonnage of imports into China is concerned. For the carrying capacity of the Burma Road was never very great, and even considerable improvements in its structure and in the organization of its traffic, with one truck arriving in Kunming every two minutes, would not bring into China any more than the freight of a few medium-sized cargo ships per month. Air transport, in spite of great difficulties, is actually on the way to bringing in quantities of essential materials which are of the magnitude of the total load of the Burma Road during the average month of the first two years of its existence. The Chinese are now confident that more and more will be done to broaden the India-China road of the air.

At the same time the possibilities of opening up at least some secondary land routes from India to China are by no means being neglected. In the very large road building program at present being carried out in Assam, mainly in preparation for a strong landwise sustained action against the Japanese flank in support of the eventual counterattack on Burma routes to China, roads are playing a vital rôle. The first results in terms of supply for China will probably soon become evident and more is certain to be achieved in this respect as time goes on.

Most of what is done in India, in preparation for the counter-attack against Burma and for the purpose of alleviating China's supply difficulties in the meantime, cannot be divulged, but one gains the impression that much is in fact being achieved, both on British and on American initiative. The Chinese War Minister, General Ho Ying Chin, after his recent visit to India, told the standing committee of China's People's Political Council that he is deeply impressed with the seriousness of the endeavor made in India at present to assist China with all possible means.

. . The Jew With a Hoe

(Continued from Page 6)

sary. It publishes a Jewish farm journal which, with the advent of rural refugees, is now printed with pages in three languages—English, German, and Yiddish. It makes loans to enable the purchase of initial acreage and equipment. A farm school maintained for refugees was closed when shipping shortages curtailed the number of refugees reaching the United States.

Not every Jew makes a good farmer, any more than does every Anglo-Saxon. Sometimes the prospective man with the hoe gives up in despair at the strange environment. But Jewish leaders—men like Dr. Gabriel Davidson, director of the J. A. S.—are proud of the fact that thousands have become successful in both big and little agricultural enterprises, their total holdings now being estimated at more than $150,000,000. Whereas all the Jews in agriculture could once be counted on the teeth of a hayrake, they are now engaged in floriculture, orcharding, cotton, wheat and sugar-beet growing.

Not all of the farmers became such because they were failures in town. The ancient urge to dig one's hands into the soil has had its effect. There was, for instance, the man who tossed away a thriving insurance business, persuaded his wife to quit teaching school, and bought a farm. They made a success of it, had children, and now are bringing up the youngsters "close to nature."

On the other hand, there was the case of the middle-aged former textile manufacturer from the Reich. He and his brother lost money for a year trying to peddle linings to tailors in New York. Then they became farmers. He recently told a reporter that oxen and wain-ropes couldn't make him give it up. In America, he said, he was regarded as a first-class citizen because he worked the soil, whereas "in Germany we were second-class, third-class."

Jewish contributions to socio-economics have benefited the entire American farm picture. The J. A. S. established what was in a sense the first "farmers" bank, its executive head being later invited to collaborate in drafting the first Federal Farm Loan Act. The J. A. S. was pioneer also in the evolution of the farm credit union, set up the first specialized farm employment agency, founded one of the first farm papers to be published in a foreign language.

So far, the record is bright. The postwar future, when agriculture shall again have been normalized, poses its problems. Many Jewish and non-Jewish leaders believe the process of settling willing Jews on farm land could be considerably accelerated if more money for loans and more persuasive publicity were available.

When the last gun is fired, thousands of soldiers, Jew as well as Gentile, will come marching home, looking for work. To all of these the modern farm scene, with its democracy and its neighborliness, its tractor and its radio, its county agent and crop rotation, looms as a haven and a hope.

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. . Steel Comes to the Films

(Continued from Page 9)

permission of his producing company to make films of what he saw, and all this was quickly filmed by expert cameramen rushed to the scene from Hollywood. Underground work in the Mesabi pits was filmed, too, as was the shipping of ore from the pits through the "Soo" canal to the steel cities—Gary, Chicago, and Detroit. Final background scenes were filmed at an airplane plant in California, where the director shows how some 200,000 parts are assembled into a bomber.

Pictures with industrial backgrounds have rarely had this sort of thorough treatment before.

"We used to fade out," Vidor says, "as the man walked into the plant, and then fade in again when he came out. In this picture, we shall go right inside with him."

Vidor started the picture, really, before he began "Pulham." He worked on the story for about eight months in 1940. In February, 1942, he began putting the story and background shots together. The first screen treatment, which he placed in the hands of Herbert Dalmus, an English professor at Rutgers, was completed in August, 1941. From then until the present, work has been almost continuous.

Cost of the picture will be more than $2,000,000, and this represents the reason, in a way, why the film could be made. Taxes being larger and profits smaller in the film industry as in all industry during the war years, studios have returned to some of the old profligacy on budgets; Mr. Vidor's idea was, in his studio, the likeliest candidate for the new policy. It is a striking characteristic of the best American films that they have been expensive; and only directors who seem able to work within the framework of this management have been able to bring out of the hopper the films which Hollywood calls its greatest.

It has often been hinted by European film critics that Hollywood approves only what is costly and sophisticated, and labels "highbrow" and arty whatever aims at a soberer and more naturalistic view of people and things. Happily, this view is passing. It is more and more recognized that the pace, the tremendous drive, and even the sentiment, of the American film are indications of something more than superficiality and heartlessness. To this view the films of King Vidor have been a contributing cause.

A native of Galveston, Texas, Vidor was writer, director, and producer of his first film at 19; and played all of the six rôles in it himself. Early newsreel camera work gave him an interest in the natural scene and event as opposed to the artificial or staged one. He is today a not unusual mixture of sentimental Westerner and even more sentimental Hungarian whose unquestioned intelligence gives his work, on occasion, an appearance of having been glossed over with elements brittle and metallic rather than humane. Film audiences, with good instincts for detecting an intellectual unconcern with important detail and conclusion, have sometimes found his most serious work dull, even when it was being praised with high words by a fringe of professional critics.

At his best, however, Vidor is probably the truest descendant of D. W. Griffith now working in the American film—as witness his persistent use of innovation, such as the "asides" in "Pulham," which reveal continued absorption in the problems of bettering the medium. Even at his worst, Vidor never quite divorces himself from the conviction that a film should tell something besides and beyond its story. Many technically better films than his "Big Parade" have been made, but it is difficult, offhand, to remember one which made a greater impression on the film world. It was a film which people seemed, as one film observer said, "to be waiting to see." His "America" may well be such another.

"I have never believed I should make films," Vidor says, "which only a few people would want to see. If the motion picture is anything, it is for everyone; the nature of its theater makes it impossible to exclude anyone. I have never tried to."

As this was written, only Brian Donlevy had been cast for "America." He plays the lead, the rôle of an immigrant who walks from New York to Mesabi (because he doesn't know about trains), works through mines, steel mills, and auto plants, and finally retires, to see his sons go on to build planes and fight a war he had never dreamed would come, with the very instruments he had placed in their hands.

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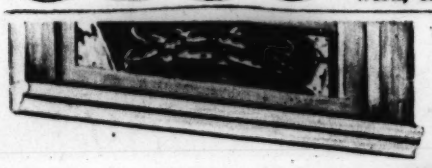

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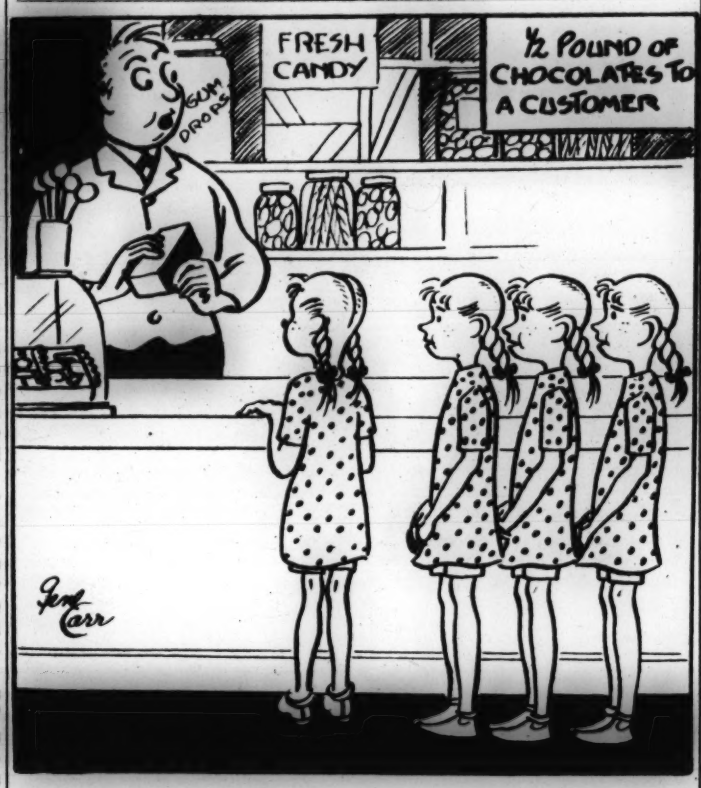
On the Beam

Tin in Alaska

Crews from the Bureau of Mines are moving into Alaska to explore the territory for war minerals. While the United States production of tin is very small, Alaska today leads the nation in its output.—U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Control Armament Industry

International control of the armament industry after the war will be the only possible way to make peace permanent.—Jan Masaryk.



Ratio Reversed

At the start of the war program in the United States, 175,000 companies provided 70 per cent of the nation's manufacturing output. Today the ratio has been reversed, 100 corporations holding 70 per cent of the war and essential civilian contracts.—Tom C. Clark, Assistant U. S. Attorney General.

"Invisible" Exports

Cheese, butter, and dry whole milk are included in Canada's "invisible" exports. Parcels of them sent to soldiers and civilians overseas as well as to prisoners of war are not included in export entries.

Coal Ash Value Slight

Cannel coal ash has little to recommend it as a plant food, the fertilizing and neutralizing value being only about one eighth that of wood ash.—H. G. M. Jacobson, Connecticut Experiment Station, New Haven.

Farm Labor Problem

They are advertising now every day, offering $1.25 an hour for anybody who knows a saw from a hammer. It's pretty hard to keep farm labor against competition like that.—John L. Horne, The Rocky Mount (N. C.) Evening Telegram.

Britain's Building Program

Britain plans to recruit after the war a labor force of 1,250,000 for the building industry. This force will carry out a reconstruction program designed for 10 or 12 years.

War on German Soil

To destroy the might of the German war machine remains for the Allied powers the supreme task of the war. That task can be fully accomplished only on German soil.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

Battle Honors

We have raised an army of over 200,000, and the names of battles in which South Africans won glory in Abyssinia, East Africa, Libya, Crete and Madagascar will be ever inscribed in their battle honors.—Ralph William Close, South African Minister to the United States.

North Africa to Grow Food

It is hoped with the aid of lend-lease supplies that North African farm production can be increased so that many of the food requirements of American and British forces in this area can be supplied locally.—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

We Can't Have Idlers

The best way to insure against unemployment is to have no unemployment. There is another point: unemployables, rich or poor, will have to be toned up. We cannot afford to have idle people. Idlers at the top make idlers at the bottom. No one must stand aside in his working prime to pursue a life of selfish pleasure.—Winston Churchill.

Freedom of the Press

The pioneers and statesmen who made this country great blazed a trail straight through a maze of confusion in the past, around pitfalls of empty promises of demagogues and over barriers of threats from the despotic. Their progress along this course of freedom has been made sure and unfaltering through the light shed by the free press of America. We who carry and guard the progress thus far achieved, still have the duty of keeping the light of a free press shining clear on the path of freedom.—Linwood I. Noyes, Publisher of The Ironwood (Mich.) Globe.

Indian Bureau Sustained

By unanimous vote, the Fourth District U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Richmond, Va., has upheld the contention of the Government that the Qualla band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina are in fact living in tribal relationship and are living on an Indian reservation. Status of the Cherokee eastern band has been in litigation for several years, and the recent decision is one of a series which have consistently sustained the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its jurisdiction over the tribe.

. . Dance

(Continued from Page 4)

regular run-of-the-mill popular dances, their production is just as much of an industry in Latin America as in the United States. In these popular dances, the composers make a direct appeal to the public taste. Francisco Canaro, the most popular composer of Tangos, has made quite a fortune on his publications.

The figures of Latin-American dances are not standardized. Peasants dance to the same tune differently from the city folks in dancing halls. The elaborate dance festivals which are a part of national life in Latin-American countries are often combined with religious plays. Carnivals in Latin-American cities resound with dance music, and special prizes are awarded for the best compositions, best performances, and best costumes. The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro is particularly notable for its brilliance and color.

Every dance form in Latin America is also sung to verses. These verses vary from love poems, recited by the Gaucho riding horseback across the wide expanses of the Pampas, with a guitar over his shoulder, to ballads with political allusions, such as the Mexican Corridos. Among Indians of Latin America there is hardly any distinction between a song and a dance: the Quechua Indians of Peru have a word, *Taqui*, which means both song and dance. The peoples of Latin America, living under a warmer sun, and a more even climate, are closer to nature than the Europeans and North Americans. The dance and the song are but natural expressions of their spirit.

Over the Editor's Desk

IT COMES AS A SURPRISE to many who gain their impression from a hasty glance at the news that two thirds of the Burma Road is still in Chinese hands. Only part of it has been shattered. But that primitive artery has been rendered useless for supplying the Chinese war machine. It may take a long time before traffic can be resumed. And the number of cargo planes that can be spared from other war theaters would be inadequate to fill the bill. Meanwhile, what is the situation there? GUENTHER STEIN, an observer with a wide experience in China, tells you in "Front Seat on the Burma Road," which he sent by wireless from Chungking. Mr. Stein is a correspondent of keen discernment. He has written for papers here and abroad, and his articles have appeared in a number of American periodicals and magazines. He also has to his credit a book on Japan.

All over the country men and women are pitching into the war effort. They are working regular hours in the daytime, and doing an extra shift in the evening. In some cases merchants are turning their stores over to their wives in the afternoon so that they may work at a local machine shop. Salesmen, ministers, taxi drivers are all in the production line, making more manpower available in the places where it is needed. EVERETT M. SMITH, a staff writer, gives an outline of the many jobs that are being done by "short shifters" in New England and elsewhere.

Another epic is in preparation in the film world. It is the story of steel, and is entitled "America," for apparently no other word could convey the director's meaning. On this work King Vidor has been engaged for several years. He actually had three mammoth films in view, "The Big Parade," a war film which he produced, the story of wheat, which is still to be made, and the steel picture, which is to be done in technicolor. In another column you will find this story of "America" told by FRANK DAUGHERTY, who contributes an article each week to this paper from Hollywood.

Dance and song forms from Latin America have invaded the United States and Europe. Each has had a distinct origin. How they came about, their origin, and their significance are told by NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, a musician, teacher, and writer, whose contributions to these columns are familiar to our readers.

WILLIAM H. STRINGER, who shows how the Jews have been returning to the soil of the United States quietly and perseveringly for many years, is a staff correspondent in the Monitor's Washington Bureau. His field of interest is wide, his last article for the Weekly Magazine Section appearing under the title, "The Railroads Are Doing Fine."

Things to Come . .

The Middle East looms bigger and bigger in the war picture. For two reasons: 1, it is the crossroads between East and West; 2, it is a part of the world to which attention in this global war is being more and more directed. What is America's position there? EDMUND STEVENS, who recently returned from an assignment there for this paper, tells in next week's issue of the Weekly Magazine Section.

Also next week you will learn something about "The Man Who Worked Out the Rationing System," home and community canning, and the unique correspondence which CAPT. HERBERT E. NICHOLS, former Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, carried on with inventors and would-be inventors.

W. W. C.

Oar Music

By HAROLD VINAL

Down to the silver margin of the tide,
We moved to find the sea, on every hand
Was that vast azure where the sea birds ride,
But snow had drifted like a heap of sand
Against the winter dunes and silence came
With muted sandals. No sandpipers came
Along the strand and the tides beat no drum,
This was our shore and yet not quite the same.

The winter sea was hushed, somewhere between
The reefs and snow we heard the sudden sound
Of music in the distance, oars unseen,
Yet what the ears had missed at last was found—
Across the dusk, sound of a lifted oar,
Between the sleeping water and the shore.

Letters

Japan's Loot . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section of your issue of Oct. 31 last is an article written by H. G. Quaritch Wales, entitled "Japan and Its Loot."

As I have first-hand knowledge of some of the matters mentioned by Mr. Wales, I would like to make some corrections. In the course of his article, Mr. Wales says that the Burma oil plants were "as effectively destroyed as possible by the British, who by the time of the Burma campaign had learned their lesson as to the proper application of a scorched-earth policy. Had they applied it in Malaya, the enemy would have more difficulty over their tin and rubber. As it is, with the great Penang smelting works captured intact, the Japanese are in a position to refine all the ore they can produce."

It is a curious fact that practically all the writers on the subject of Malaya have either not stuck to the truth or are prepared to say anything that comes to their knowledge.

The Eastern Smelting Company's Works were very effectively put out of order and I very much doubt whether they have been in use since the evacuation of Penang. In substantiation of this statement, I might say that the works manager who directed the destruction of all valves, motors, and machinery is here in Sydney, and to make assurance doubly sure I consulted him before writing this letter.

Mr. Wales should know that whether or not destruction of the tin dredges took place would make no difference whatsoever to the Japanese being able to obtain all the tin they want from small mines. In fact, Mr. Wales' statements in this connection are a complete contradiction of his former statement "had they applied it in Malaya, the enemy would have more difficulty over their tin and rubber."

Very definitely there was not one third of the rubber trees on Malayan estates cut down. Why? Because the simple fact is that in Malaya there are about 3,500,000 acres of rubber containing about 350,000,000 rubber trees. To cut down one third of these when the Japanese were upon us in all their fury would have been the greatest miracle of the age.

Furthermore, Mr. Wales says "it has to be remembered that in Malaya a small proportion, and in the Dutch Indies 50 per cent, of the total rubber production comes not from the large estates but from native small holdings." Here again Mr. Wales' information is sadly awry, as rubber estates under 100 acres in Malay compose 50 per cent of the total and not a "small proportion."

Finally, it may be of interest to quote the Local Defense Corps final order on the day of evacuation. It was this: The Corps was to drive down to the E. & O. Hotel at 5:30 p. m., park their cars in side streets and demobilize them and then walk to the jetty, a mile and a half away, to embark. The writer's last act was to smash his Austin car up with a sledge hammer.

A. H. WHITAKER
Sydney, Australia.

. . Short Shifters:

(Continued from Page 3)

until now, most factories working on more than one shift have adhered to full eight-hour time schedules.

However, with the steady drain from labor's ranks into the armed services, the manpower shortage problem has become acute. It was recalled that thousands of applicants for part-time jobs had been turned away from the U. S. Employment Service in the past because only full-time workers had been wanted by the war plants. Then it was that the experiment of the "short shifters" was tried out more extensively.

Industrialists who already have introduced the "short shift" have expressed satisfaction with the four- to five-hour evening programs which permit daytime businessmen to become night-time war producers.

"Most of these applicants are coming to us for patriotic reasons, rather than extra incomes," said one. "I think they are going to prove a big aid to our production."

But, the money comes in handy too. With higher living costs, increased taxes, and with wages of many workers "frozen" on daytime jobs, there has arisen a multiplicity of ways in which a little extra cash could be used. And thousands have turned to the "short shift" as an income booster.

The workers also are happy in the thought that, at last, they are now doing something real for the war effort. After a day of serving customers from behind counters, dictating letters at office desks, or pleading cases at court, the complete changeover to a four- or five-hour stretch at a lathe or a grinder, or behind a work bench, often is more "fun" than work. Changes often are beneficial.

However, there's a serious motive behind it all. And one large corporation, in advertising for "white-collar" workers, employed elsewhere by day, to do factory work on a four-hour night shift, said: "We expect employees to take their work seriously. We need war workers, not adventure seekers."

At Principia College (Elsah, Ill.), the Abbe Refractometer is one of the fine precision instruments available in Watson Laboratories for the use of classes in the natural sciences. It is employed by Physical Chemists to identify organic compounds by reading the refractive index of various substances. By comparing his "unknown" with a "constant" the chemist can readily detect the presence of small amounts of impurities that would otherwise escape observation. The Principia College of Liberal Arts grants two degrees, the B. S. and the B. A. Students who wish to accelerate their college work may now be graduated in three, instead of the customary four years, by attending the summer, as well as the fall, winter, and spring quarters.

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by Ruth E. Runyan

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